

The Global Newspaper
 Edited in Paris
 Printed Simultaneously
 in Paris, London, Zurich,
 Hong Kong, Singapore,
 The Hague and Marseille

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,542

**R

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria	6.00	Denmark	15.70	France	6.00	Norway	6.00	Norway	6.00	Norway	6.00
Argentina	19.50	Germany	13.00	Italy	13.00	Japan	13.00	Japan	13.00	Japan	13.00
Australia	19.50	Kenya	16.20	Libya	16.20	Madagascar	16.20	Madagascar	16.20	Madagascar	16.20
Bahamas	19.50	Lebanon	16.20	Malawi	16.20	Malawi	16.20	Malawi	16.20	Malawi	16.20
Belgium	19.50	Lithuania	16.20	Mali	16.20	Mali	16.20	Mali	16.20	Mali	16.20
Canada	19.50	Madagascar	16.20	Morocco	16.20	Morocco	16.20	Morocco	16.20	Morocco	16.20
Czechoslovakia	19.50	Malawi	16.20	Niger	16.20	Niger	16.20	Niger	16.20	Niger	16.20
Denmark	19.50	Mali	16.20	Romania	16.20	Romania	16.20	Romania	16.20	Romania	16.20
Egypt	19.50	Morocco	16.20	Saudi Arabia	16.20	Saudi Arabia	16.20	Saudi Arabia	16.20	Saudi Arabia	16.20
Finland	19.50	Niger	16.20	Senegal	16.20	Senegal	16.20	Senegal	16.20	Senegal	16.20
France	19.50	Romania	16.20	Sierra Leone	16.20	Sierra Leone	16.20	Sierra Leone	16.20	Sierra Leone	16.20
Germany	19.50	Saudi Arabia	16.20	South Africa	16.20	South Africa	16.20	South Africa	16.20	South Africa	16.20
Greece	19.50	Senegal	16.20	Tanzania	16.20	Tanzania	16.20	Tanzania	16.20	Tanzania	16.20
Hungary	19.50	Sierra Leone	16.20	Togo	16.20	Togo	16.20	Togo	16.20	Togo	16.20
India	19.50	South Africa	16.20	Tunisia	16.20	Tunisia	16.20	Tunisia	16.20	Tunisia	16.20
Indonesia	19.50	Tanzania	16.20	Turkey	16.20	Turkey	16.20	Turkey	16.20	Turkey	16.20
Italy	19.50	Togo	16.20	U.S.A.	16.20	U.S.A.	16.20	U.S.A.	16.20	U.S.A.	16.20
Japan	19.50	Tunisia	16.20	Yugoslavia	16.20	Yugoslavia	16.20	Yugoslavia	16.20	Yugoslavia	16.20
Korea	19.50	Turkey	16.20								
Madagascar	19.50	U.S.A.	16.20								
Malawi	19.50	Yugoslavia	16.20								
Mali	19.50										
Morocco	19.50										
Niger	19.50										
Romania	19.50										
Saudi Arabia	19.50										
Senegal	19.50										
Sierra Leone	19.50										
South Africa	19.50										
Tanzania	19.50										
Togo	19.50										
Tunisia	19.50										
Turkey	19.50										
U.S.A.	19.50										
Yugoslavia	19.50										



Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, right, the expected Democratic nominee for vice president, greets Representative Barbara Boxer of California at a rally in San Francisco.

Mondale, Rivals Hold Unity Summit As Democrats Open Their Convention

By David S. Broder
 and Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — As the Democratic Party opened its national convention to choose its candidate for president, Walter F. Mondale and his rivals for the nomination, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, held a meeting that all three agreed would help strengthen party unity for the fall campaign.

But on Tuesday, both of Mr. Mondale's rivals pressed their attempts to deny him a first-ballot nomination. The Associated Press reported: At the urging of Mr. Jackson, black convention delegates agreed overwhelmingly on a nonbinding resolution to vote for him on the first ballot Wednesday night.

The candidates' meeting took place late Monday night after the convention cheered a keynote address by Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, who warned of the political peril of continued internal party divisions.

The day also featured an emotional rally to greet the arrival in San Francisco of Mr. Mondale and his prospective running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, and a speech by Jimmy Carter, the most recent Democratic president.

The meeting between the three presidential candidates lasted about an hour at the hotel suite of Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Jackson and Mr. Hart agreed with Mr. Mondale that the session, their first three-way meeting since the end of the primaries, would help to unify the party.

But both men said they would continue their candidacies until after the convention votes Wednesday night for a nominee. Mr. Mondale, by most counts, has more than 100 delegate votes in excess of the 1967 needed for nomination.

Mr. Hart said after the meeting that the Democrats had reached a "watershed." "No single individual on this platform can win the presidency," he said.

Some former Carter aides are enjoying a renewed status at the Democratic convention: Page 3.

deney," the Colorado senator said. "If we are going to win this presidency, we must work together."

Mr. Mondale said that all three had agreed to consult closely in coming weeks and pledged that he would "use their talents" in the fall campaign. After Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson completed their statements, Mr. Mondale said, "All three of us are saying the same thing."

The show of unity among the rivals was marred, however, when Mr. Mondale, apparently referring to Mr. Hart, said, "He giggles uncontrollably. No one understands it."

Mr. Hart, who had been grinning and chuckling, made no response.

Mr. Mondale said the meeting was not a "negotiating session," but Mr. Hart declared that they were "very close together" on the one platform amendment that he planned to press Tuesday. That amendment calls for limits on the use of U.S. military power in the Middle East and Central America.

Democrats Unveil Campaign Tactics

Speech Skirts Reagan, but His Policies as Unfair, Divisive

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York has set the tone and tactics for the Democratic presidential campaign by calling on the nation to "look past the glitter, beyond the showmanship" of the Reagan presidency and see that a real insensitivity has divided American society "into the lucky and the left out."

To a convention of Democratic politicians frustrated by confronting a "Teflon presidency" to which opposition charges will not stick, Governor Cuomo advised Monday night that instead of trying to match President Ronald Reagan's oratory, they forcefully attack "the hard substance" of the Reagan record and its impact on American society.

In effect, Governor Cuomo was telling Democrats that the road to victory lay in distinguishing between a popular preacher and his controversial program, in separating an attractive messenger from a debatable message.

And, with a pounding refrain against the Reagan policies as unfair, he sought to undercut the public relations skill of the Reagan White House by asserting that "no slick commercial, no amount of ge-

offensive against President Reagan."

The governor's address was a case study in the tactics that Democratic strategists believe will be most effective in the fall. They have concluded that it is a mistake to attack President Reagan directly on his personal qualities because of his popularity. Instead, they intend to direct their onslaught to the issues, to questioning the fairness and the future of his economic record and asserting that there is a precarious drift in his foreign policy.

By comparison with 1980, some Democratic strategists say that Mr. Reagan's genial sense of humor and jaunty optimism make it much harder for Democrats to make their charges against him stick than it was for Republicans then to accuse President Jimmy Carter of personal meanness and self-righteousness.

Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democrats' prospective vice presidential nominee, quickly discovered the perils of attacking President Reagan personally. In one of her first outings in her new role, the candidate Queens Democrat questioned the credibility of Mr. Reagan's Christianity. She found herself the focus of a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mauroy Resigns; Mitterrand Names Fabius to Head Cabinet

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The government of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy resigned Tuesday night, and President François Mitterrand immediately chose Industry Minister Laurent Fabius as the new head of government, the Elysée Palace announced.

Mr. Mauroy, 56, had headed the Socialist government since June 1981, a month after Mr. Mitterrand took office as president.

Mr. Fabius, 37, will be modern France's youngest prime minister. A Mitterrand protégé and son of a wealthy Parisian antique dealer, he now faces the major task of reversing the Socialist Party's ebbing political fortunes after two years of tough economic austerity initiatives.

It was not immediately known if the Communist Party, which has been the junior partner to Mr. Mitterrand's Socialists, would serve in the new cabinet.

But Mr. Fabius, a moderate technocrat, has been an especially strong advocate of the government's new proposals to streamline industry, which have aroused the Communists' ire. He is seen as having a far less comfortable relationship with the Communists than Mr. Mauroy, who has been prime minister ever since Mr. Mitterrand took office in May 1981.

The Communist leadership was reportedly holding an emergency meeting Tuesday evening to decide the party's future course.

Mr. Mauroy, in a letter to Mr. Mitterrand made public Tuesday night by the Elysée Palace, said: "I think, like you, that the moment has come to change the government."

He noted the president's decision last week to seek an amendment to the Constitution permitting referendums on issues of personal freedom, and he wrote of a need for a "new phase" in the direction of the government.

Mr. Mitterrand, responding to

Mr. Mauroy, said: "As we have agreed in the course of our meetings, the evolving political situation calls for the formation of a new government. Consequently, I accept... the end of your offices."

The president praised Mr. Mauroy's "courage, determination and loyalty."

Mr. Fabius spoke to reporters outside the Industry Ministry after the announcement Tuesday evening and said: "It is a hard but exciting task. You will understand that at the moment I start, I think first of all of my predecessor, Pierre Mauroy, and the considerable work he accomplished."

"And I am also thinking of the future. We will need much calm and determination, and my strong desire to modernize the country and rally the French people. And now I am going back to work. Thank you."

There had been intense speculation that Mr. Mauroy, who had been widely criticized as the author of the Mitterrand government's economic austerity program, would resign and rumors increased after the setback suffered by the Socialist and Communist parties in June 17 elections to the European Parliament.

Nonetheless, the timing of the announcement Tuesday night was a surprise.

A spokesman for Mr. Fabius said it was too early to speculate on the composition of the new cabinet but that "the modernization of French industry and of France in general will remain his priority."

He said the new prime minister hoped to give an indication of his plans Wednesday.

As speculation grew in recent weeks over a possible change of prime minister, the names of Mr. Fabius, Finance Minister Jacques Delors and the minister of social affairs, Pierre Bérégovoy, were mentioned.

Asked if Mr. Delors would be included in any future cabinet, Mr. Fabius's spokesman said: "It



Laurent Fabius



Pierre Mauroy

would be stupid to say that there would be no difficulty on this point."

For Mr. Fabius, the appointment was another step in a meteoric career that just 15 months ago saw him put in charge of the newly created Ministry for Industry and Research.

When the Socialists were returned to power in 1981 after 25 years out of office, Mr. Fabius was appointed to the then-separate Budget Ministry, charged with carrying through legislation to tax the rich, finance new jobs and increase minimum wages.

To many observers, Mr. Mitterrand's appointment of Mr. Fabius indicated the president's ambition to modernize the country's economy and to distance Socialist ideol-

ogy from the wave of old ideas on which he had swept to power.

"He's the best at translating my thinking," French journalists have quoted Mr. Mitterrand as saying in private about Mr. Fabius.

The brief announcement of the government's resignation, delivered by an Elysée Palace spokesman, Jean-Louis Bianco, followed press reports Tuesday night that Education Minister Alain Savary, author of a highly disouted education bill, had submitted his resignation.

President Mitterrand, declining in popularity in the polls, had remained staunch in the face of increasing criticism over the Savary education bill, an attempt to gradually bring private schools under state control that has proved to be

one of the most volatile issues since Mr. Mitterrand became president.

The resignation of the government followed a hectic political week in which Mr. Mitterrand decided to seek a constitutional amendment that would allow broader use of public referendums.

He announced at the same time that he was withdrawing the Savary bill from consideration. The French Senate, the lower house, had called for a referendum on the school bill, but Mr. Mitterrand avoided saying that his proposal was a response to its demand.

In May 1983, university students took to the streets in rock-throwing confrontations with police over another Savary reform plan.

(AP, Reuters, NYT, UPI)

U.S., Soviet Agree on New Hot Line

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. and Soviet officials agreed Tuesday to expand the hot line link between Washington and Moscow. President Ronald Reagan called the move "a modest but positive step toward enhancing stability."

A senior administration official noted that the Russians had shown interest in pursuing another U.S. proposal raised during the hot line talks — setting up a means of exchanging information on terrorist groups in a nuclear crisis.

The official said he did not want to exaggerate the significance of the agreement to modernize the hot line, but said it was part of a "confidence building process" that was getting under way.

The hot line agreement, which took a year to negotiate, adds a facsimile transmission capability to the existing 67-words-per-minute teletype systems. This will permit the rapid sending of pages of text or graphic material such as maps and charts.

Soviet officials in Washington have gone out of their way to describe the hot line talks as discussions between technicians, apparently hoping to prevent the Reagan administration from taking credit for the step.

At the White House, a senior administration official said, "We do believe it is a step in arms control." Although it did not limit weapons, "it is in the area of confidence-building measures," he said.

Early in the discussions, the Russians indicated they would not take up two other parts of the original U.S. hot line package: a communications link between the military command centers in Moscow and Washington and high-data links between each nation's capital and its embassy in the other country.

■ **Pravda on Space Talks**

The Soviet Union said Tuesday that Washington's response to its proposal for talks on banning space arms was unacceptable and that the United States was playing a game of words over the issue. Reuters reported from Moscow.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said that the United States had avoided responding to crucial parts of the Soviet proposal and had shown it had no real interest in a space weapons ban.

Although the Reagan administration had said it would attend the negotiations, due to start in Vienna in September, Pravda said it would use the talks only to prove that a ban on space arms would be impossible to devise or implement.



George P. Shultz, right, U.S. secretary of state, answers questions after talks with foreign ministers Warren Cooper, center, of New Zealand and William Hayden of Australia.

U.S. Turns Down New Zealand Bids On Nuclear Warships, Treaty Talks

Reuters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — The United States brushed aside Tuesday a call by New Zealand's incoming Labor government to renegotiate a defense pact and rebuffed its moves to ban visiting U.S. nuclear warships.

George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, said, "I don't think there's anything really to renegotiate about. What kind of an alliance

is it if the military forces of the countries involved are not able to be in contact with each other?"

The United States, New Zealand and Australia belong to a 33-year-old military alliance called ANZUS.

Mr. Shultz met Tuesday with David Lange, New Zealand's prime minister-elect, whose Labor Party wants to renegotiate the treaty and ban nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships from New Zealand ports.

"I think the net of it is that we'll work together cooperatively, across the board, on matters of interest," Mr. Shultz said. "We have some problems here and we'll work at them. What is called for here is some patience."

A final communiqué on the ANZUS talks stressed that without port access for nuclear vessels it would be difficult for the alliance to function as before.

"Access by allied aircraft and ships to the airfields and land ports of the ANZUS members was reaffirmed as essential to the continuing effectiveness of the alliance," the communiqué said.

Earlier, U.S. officials said Mr. Shultz would not force a confrontation on the nuclear or treaty-renewal issues. He said no U.S. nuclear vessels were due to visit New Zealand for six months, giving the two countries time to work out an agreement.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lange decided to delay until Wednesday a decision on whether or not to devalue the New Zealand dollar.

He made after a meeting of his cabinet-elect.

Sir Robert Muldoon, the outgoing prime minister, had earlier paved the way for a decision on the currency by saying he would agree to a devaluation after first refusing to act while his government was still in office.

Sir Robert's overnight change of mind defused what Mr. Lange had described as a constitutional and financial crisis.

But the dispute between the two leaders continued Tuesday, with Mr. Lange accusing his opponent of misrepresenting his position on the currency.

"He was trying to make a fool of the transition. He was caught within two hours by the governor of the Reserve Bank," Mr. Lange said.

Top officials of the Reserve Bank flew to Auckland Monday to brief Mr. Lange, whose Labor Party government is scheduled to take office in about two weeks.

Sir Robert, whose National Party was defeated by Labor after nine years in power, struck by his view that devaluation was a bad decision.

Strike Strands Truckers at U.K. Ports

Reuters

DOVER, England — Hundreds of truck drivers from Britain and the Continent were stranded Tuesday in makeshift parking lots outside two channel ports where strikers have barred freight shipments.

Dover, Britain's biggest ferry terminal with outlets to ports in France and Belgium, was closed to freight traffic Monday night after harbor workers voted to support a nine-day-old national dock strike.

Folkestone, 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the west, was already under a freight ban imposed by seamen fighting government plans to denationalize Britain's Sealink ferry service.

The action specifically excluded passenger ferries, but many vacationers decided not to risk traveling.

The strike has closed about 90 British ports to freight, including London, Liverpool, Dover, which is the chief English Channel ferry port, and Felixstowe, the largest container port.

About three-quarters of Britain's imports and exports pass through the ports.

Meanwhile, several hundred lorries were stranded in French channel ports, but tourist traffic was said to be crossing normally.

Renewed efforts to end the nine-day-old dock strike were made by independent mediators, who met union leaders after talks with port employers on Monday.

But there was no sign of a settlement in the strike, which began as a spin-off from the coal strike, now 19 weeks old.

The strike by about 80 percent of Britain's 180,000 mine workers, protesting over plans by the state-run National Coal Board to close 20 unprofitable mines and eliminate 20,000 jobs, also seemed unyielding.

On the eve of new talks with the miners' leader, Arthur Scargill, the chairman of the National Coal Board, Ian MacGregor, said he would not make an agreement "which is harmful to the long-term prospects of the industry."

Mr. Scargill's aides said they were going into the talks with their strongest hand since the strike began.

Police said the blockades at the channel ports were growing as foreign drivers with nowhere else to go headed for the ports.

Drivers were being stopped by police long before reaching the channel ports and were handed leaflets in five languages.

They were given the option of turning back, parking in the set-aside areas of major highways, or taking their vehicles to a secure area at nearby Ashford airport.

U.K. Proposing That Hong Kong Elect More of Its Officials by 1997

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Staff

HONG KONG — Hong Kong has never been permitted an elected government by Britain, and until recently its residents left the running of the colony to British paternalism while they earned money.

"Hong Kong people by and large have been apathetic toward politics," said Stephen Cheong, a textile factory director who serves as an appointed legislative councillor. "We have in the past devoted all our energy to making a living and building up Hong Kong economically to what it is today."

On Wednesday, however, the British-run government here is expected to take a small but significant step toward granting the territory's 5.5 million residents a greater voice.

A green paper, as the British call draft legislation, will be issued proposing phased electoral changes to let Hong Kong's citizens choose more of their own officials prior to 1997, when China intends to reclaim sovereignty over Hong Kong.

Hong Kong has no elected government beyond its local district boards. Instead, the British governor appoints unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, more commonly known by the acronym UMELECO. The appointees are heavily drawn from

Hong Kong's influential business leaders. Eleven of them sit on the Executive Council, an advisory cabinet, and 29 on the Legislative Council. Five members are appointed to both bodies.

The absence of elected representatives has left Hong Kong's inhabitants with no mechanism to have a say in the negotiations on their future that Britain and China are conducting in private.

Some younger educated people have come to view the creation of an indigenous political system as a way to ensure that their freedoms and living standards continue when Britain's lease expires.

The Beijing leadership has promised that Hong Kong can keep its own socio-economic system and way of life after July 1, 1997. But the people of Hong Kong — 2.5 million of whom fled the Communist regime on the mainland — remain nervous about its assurances.

"We have a very wide communications gap," said Allen Lee, another legislative councillor. "Umelco has been trying to close that gap, and I can tell you, we haven't been successful."

The advisory councils' difficulty in trying to express Hong Kong's concerns became embarrassingly clear in June when Sir Sze-yuen Chung, a respected businessman, and two other councillors went to Beijing to see Deng Xiaoping, China's leader.

Their explanation of Hong Kong's confidence problem was undercut by Mr. Deng's uncharacteristic rudeness. He accused his guests of being under the influence of colonialism and said they did not speak for the people of Hong Kong.

"This argument that we are not elected so we cannot represent their views is a real red herring," Lydia Dunn, one of the three councillors, said in retrospect. "As long as one is in contact with the people, anybody is able to reflect the worries and anxieties of Hong Kong. We never claimed to have representative status."

Indeed, the councils, which advise the British Governor and address public complaints, have greater independence than China's nominal parliament, the National People's Congress.

The electoral changes in the green paper will make little initial difference. It will reportedly propose that some or all council members be selected from the elected members of local district boards. The Legislative Council may eventually be presided over by an elected official.

But direct elections have evidently been ruled out, in part because the emergence of a Western political democracy could anger Beijing. China has suggested that Hong Kong residents should run Hong Kong, as long as they are, in Mr. Deng's words, "patriotic."

"I have a feeling that the Chinese are very uneasy about Hong Kong's move toward a more representative type of government," a council source said.

There is also little enthusiasm in Hong Kong for a plunge into representative government. The only established political factions are either staunchly pro-Taiwan or pro-Beijing. A fresh struggle between them could spark social unrest and drive away investment, removing China's grounds for not interfering in Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

For those who plan to move out, the prospect of democracy does not make much difference. "I don't know of a single Chinese executive of tertiary education or successful businessman who has not worked out plans to leave," a British businessman said. "The only people who say they won't leave are those who have no chance."

An unpublished survey found that 68 percent of the professional people polled in Hong Kong were considering leaving.

The interest in confronting China with a working democratic system when it reasserts sovereignty in 13 years is stronger among younger businessmen, lawyers, teachers and other professionals who do not have enough money to finance a new life abroad.



The Democratic presidential candidates, Senator Gary Hart, left; Walter F. Mondale, center; and Jesse L. Jackson, shook hands Monday night after talks in San Francisco.

Mondale, Rivals Hold Unity Summit

(Continued from Page 1)

civil liberties and world peace in a second term.

Mr. Carter told delegates in a short speech that Mr. Reagan "has withdrawn" the United States from "the struggle for human rights" abroad and would leave "an economic crisis" behind after "the false glow of a temporary boom" the nation is now experiencing.

Earlier, Mr. Mondale brought Ms. Ferraro to the city for a roaring welcome from enthusiastic women supporters.

Another woman, Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky, took over the gavel from Mr. Mondale as the convention's permanent chairman with a speech in which she said, "There is still a place in government for fairness and compassion."

■ Jackson Wins Black Support

The Democratic National Committee's Black Caucus shouted their approval of a resolution urging black delegates to vote for Mr. Jackson on the first ballot after he urged them to do so as a matter of "conscience" and "conviction."

The nonbinding resolution was seen as a mostly symbolic action to express support for Mr. Jackson's candidacy. Although more than 400 of the 711 black delegates are committed to Mr. Mondale, the resolution was not expected to shift enough votes to deny him the nomination on the first ballot.

Mr. Jackson, speaking to the

meeting just one day after his unity meeting with Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart, asked the delegates, "How are you going to explain it to your grandchildren, when the roll was called, 'Where were you?'"

Mr. Jackson, greeted by a tumultuous reception and cries of "Win, Jesse, Win," said: "Fundamentally, we are together. You can still vote your conscience, conviction and candidate on the first ballot."

Mr. Hart, who also addressed the black delegates, was greeted with polite applause when he urged them to support him as the man with the best chance of defeating Mr. Reagan in November.

But the gathering erupted in boos and shouts of "Where's Mondale?" when it was announced that the apparent presidential nominee, would not address the caucus.

Earlier Tuesday, in an unmistakable reference to Mondale, Mr. Hart had argued that the convention should not "hand out this nomination like a gold watch for being a good loyal Democrat."

■ Negotiations on Platform

As the convention prepared to take up the 35,000-word party platform Tuesday, a lively floor debate seemed likely over at least two of Mr. Jackson's proposals. The AP reported. One calls for large cuts in defense spending and the other proposes the elimination of runoff primaries that are common in the South.

Mondale aides reportedly were close to reaching agreement on Mr. Jackson's other two proposed

plans — one calling for stronger affirmative action programs and another stating that a Democratic president would not make "first use" of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mondale's forces reportedly were close to accepting a compromise version of Mr. Hart's plank that would set restrictions on the use of U.S. forces overseas.

Negotiations continued in an effort to settle as many differences in the party's official policy statement as possible off the convention floor.

All three candidates indicated they wished to avert the kind of bitter floor battle over a platform that marked the 1980 convention, when supporters of President Carter clashed repeatedly with delegates loyal to Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The remaining differences among the three candidates are largely symbolic because the platform already incorporates numerous contributions from Mr. Hart's "new ideas" campaign and Mr. Jackson's "new directions" agenda, as well as Mr. Mondale's proposals.

Democrats Unveil Tactics Of Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

sharp counterattack and had to backtrack.

But with Ms. Ferraro on the ticket and the themes struck by Governor Cuomo, the Mondale strategists are quickly setting out to combat one of Mr. Reagan's particular strengths in 1980, weaving away from the Democratic Party a large swing group of blue-collar voters.

In this effort, Mr. Reagan has made effective use of themes of patriotism, family and neighborhood ties, religious faith, and the American work ethic. Those were common themes in Governor Cuomo's keynote address Monday night just as they were in Ms. Ferraro's first public comments as a prospective nominee Thursday.

Although some Southern leaders of the party have been wary about Ms. Ferraro's appeal in the South, Jimmy Knight, the Alabama party chairman, suggested that her immigrant-family background and Ho Chi Minh-type life story would be a boon to the Mondale ticket in his state, especially in countering Mr. Reagan's appeal to working people.

Thematically, the opening night texts of both Governor Cuomo and former President Carter signaled that the Democrats intend to try to undercut the political wave the president has been riding on the basis of the current economic recovery. "We are now experiencing the false glow of a temporary boom, financed by a policy of 'borrow and borrow, spend and spend,'" Mr. Carter said, in a deliberate takeoff on Mr. Reagan's repeated attacks on Democrats for policies of "tax and tax, spend and spend."

Mr. Cuomo's central theme was a graphic, emotional, down-to-earth challenge to Mr. Reagan's contention that the Republican economic recovery had helped make the United States "a shining city on the hill." Its resounding refrain was his charge that the current recovery was false and illusory and that the Reagan White House lacked compassion for the poor, the unemployed — the weaker members of "the American family."

**HURRY!
HURRY!**

OLYMPICS HOTEL

RESERVATIONS
CLOSE TO
STADIUM I

Call: (714) 591 1775

WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Truck to Return to Moscow

GENEVA (AP) — Nine tons of what Soviet officials claim to be diplomatic baggage sent to the Soviet mission here will be returned to Moscow unopened after the mission declined to supply a detailed inventory and permit possible inspection, Swiss officials said Tuesday.

The decision, announced in a Soviet note, ended a weeklong tug-of-war over the mysterious shipment aboard a sealed Soviet tractor-trailer parked on mission grounds since last Wednesday.

The truck was sealed by Swiss customs authorities at the border after Soviet officials accompanying it refused to declare its contents and allow inspection. The Swiss said diplomatic baggage includes only documents and related equipment, such as enciphering machines.

Pole Jailed Despite Amnesty Plans

WARSAW (UPI) — A court sentenced the brother of an underground Solidarity leader Tuesday to 18 months in prison for leading an anti-state demonstration. Earlier in the day the government had announced plans for an amnesty for political prisoners.

Bogdan Bujak, a former Solidarity member and elder brother of Zbigniew Bujak, was found guilty of leading an illegal demonstration in Warsaw last December.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, announced Tuesday that amnesty would be granted to political prisoners to mark the 40th anniversary Sunday of Communist rule. He said 660 political prisoners are being held, but declined to say which of them would be included in the amnesty.

Witness Says Galman Was Disarmed

MANILA (AP) — The only civilian who claims to have witnessed the shooting of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., said Tuesday that a soldier disarmed Rolando Galman, the alleged assassin, just before other soldiers shot and killed Mr. Galman.

Augusto Floresca, a businessman, testified before a fact-finding board that reopened its hearings for the second time in as many weeks. It formally ended public sessions last month.

Mr. Floresca has testified that he saw Mr. Galman kill Mr. Aquino. Two lawyers' groups concluded last week that other evidence indicates that Mr. Galman was not the killer and that Mr. Aquino must have been shot by one of his military escorts.

Bonn Resumes Its Aid to El Salvador

BONN (WP) — West Germany announced Tuesday during a visit of President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador that it would lift a five-year ban on aid to the Central American nation and would provide \$18 million in financial and technical assistance to Mr. Duarte's six-week-old government.

West German officials said Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic administration decided to resume development aid to El Salvador because civilian murders carried out by rightist death squads have dwindled since Mr. Duarte's election.

A spokesman for the Economic Development Ministry said \$4.6 million of the aid package was new assistance. The balance was previously approved aid that was frozen in 1979 by the former Social Democratic government to protest human rights violations.

Thatcher to Appeal Court Ruling

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday her government would appeal a court ruling that threw out her ban on trade unions at the intelligence-gathering center at Cheltenham.

Saying the ruling had "substantial implications for national security," Mrs. Thatcher told a stormy session of the House of Commons that the appeal would be filed later in the day. On Monday, a High Court judge said the ban was unlawful because the workers were not consulted beforehand.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the opposition Labor Party, said the prime minister had been "found guilty of breaking the law." He demanded that she apologize "to loyal civil servants for insulting their integrity."

Soviet Launches Manned Spaceship

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union launched the spaceship Soyuz T-12 on Tuesday night with three cosmonauts aboard, Tass said.

Its mission includes a linkup with the Salyut-7 space station, which has been in orbit since Feb. 9, the official news agency said.

On board the T-12 were Commander Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Flight Engineer Svetlana Savitskaya and a researcher, Igor Volk, it said. They will conduct experiments in conjunction with the three crew members of Salyut-7.

Editor Says 'Moonies' Control Paper

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The former editor and publisher of The Washington Times, who was removed from his job last week, said Tuesday that the top leaders of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church Movement have taken direct control of the daily newspaper.

"The Washington Times has become a 'Moonie newspaper,'" James Whelan said at a press conference. He said that despite earlier promises of independence, he was advised last week by Bo Hi Pak, president of the company that owns The Times, that "publishing power and responsibility had been passed to the owners who would now exercise ultimate authority for the publishing functions of The Washington Times."

Officials of the newspaper called a separate news conference for a few hours later to rebut Mr. Whelan's charges.

McFarlane Doubts Soviet-Kuwait Deal

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Kuwait has not bought a major arms package from the Soviet Union but may seek one from the West, Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, said Tuesday.

Despite reports from Moscow and the Gulf last week of such a deal, Mr. McFarlane told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce there was evidence that Kuwait was trying to avoid purchasing arms from Moscow and that it would prefer buying from the West, although not necessarily from the United States.

But he expressed concern that a big arms package for Kuwait, including small arms and missiles, would be easy prey for terrorists. He urged Kuwait to continue its reliance on Saudi Arabia's air defenses which are supplemented by American planes equipped with airborne warning and control systems (AWACS).

For the Record

Seven anti-under activists, including Elizabeth McAlister, a former nun married to Philip Berrigan, a former priest and Vietnam War protester, were sentenced Monday in Syracuse, New York, to two to three years in jail for hammering and splashing blood on a B-52 bomber last November. (UPI)

President Ronald Reagan signed legislation Tuesday denying a portion of federal highway aid to states that refuse to raise their drinking age to 21. He said his action represented "the will of the American people." (AP)

The Bonn government acted unconstitutionally in withholding corporate tax records from a parliamentary commission investigating West Germany's political bribery case, the supreme court ruled Tuesday. (UPI)

Yugoslav courts have sentenced seven ethnic Albanians to jail terms of three to 12 years for anti-state activity, newspapers reported Tuesday. (Reuters)

Two brothers tunneled under the heavily guarded East German frontier and surfaced in Bavaria early Tuesday, border police said. (Reuters)

Fifty Moroccan soldiers were killed in eight Polisario guerrilla attacks in the Western Sahara last week, according to an insurgent communiqué quoted Tuesday by the official Algerian news agency APS. (Reuters)

Strict anti-pollution restrictions were imposed Tuesday in Athens as dense smog shrouded the Parthenon and temperatures soared to more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit (40 centigrade). (AP)

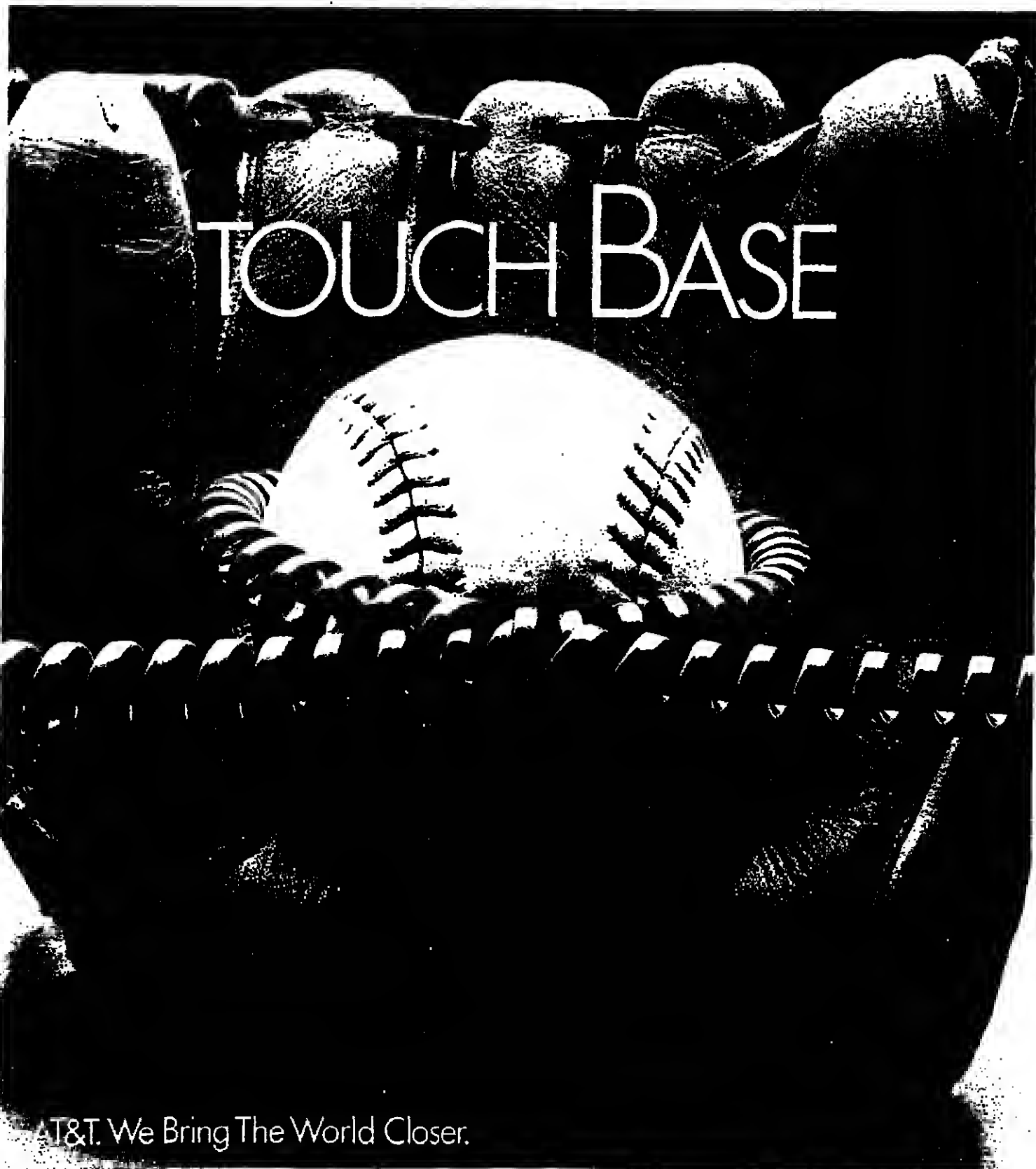
Nicaraguan Party Names Candidates

MANAGUA — The Social Christian Party has named its candidates for president and vice president but said they will not register until the Sandinist government guarantees the Nov. 4 elections will be "truly free and honest."

Luis Vega Miranda, party secretary, said Monday the party has nominated Adan Fletes, 39, for president and Magdalena de Rodriguez, 50, for vice president. Both were actively opposed to pro-American President Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the leftist Sandinists in 1979.

"However, [the party] decided that our candidates will not register until the Sandinist government guarantees the elections will be truly free and honest," Mr. Vega Miranda said.

The Social Christians, like the nation's other opposition parties, have said they will not participate in the elections unless the government lifts the state of emergency imposed in March 1982, which includes press censorship and restrictions on political rallies.



AT&T. We Bring The World Closer.

So many things can remind you of the folks back home. Sure they're far away. But you can feel close again just by picking up the phone.

So go for a homer. Call the U.S. It's a warm, wonderful way to say you really care.



سكس من الامل

Some Ex-Carter Aides Enjoying a New Status In Mondale Campaign

By Phil Gailley
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — For the young men and women who took the fall with Jimmy Carter in the 1980 election, the events of the past few days have brought a feeling they are now accepted, if not vindicated.

The resurrection of Bert Lance, who was named general chairman of Walter F. Mondale's campaign, and the convention activity of other former Carter aides has been just one source of satisfaction.

The Lance appointment created turmoil in the Democratic Party and the Mondale camp. And as they watch the Mondale people near the criticism they once shouldered, they remember how some senior aides of Mr. Mondale, then the vice president, had spoken disparagingly to reporters about the political amateurism of the "Georgians."

[On Monday night, Mr. Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, were greeted with a two-minute standing ovation before the former president spoke at the Moscone Convention Center, United Press International reported.]

Representative Morris K. Udall, of Arizona, who ran against Mr. Carter for the presidential nomination in 1976, introduced him with the declaration: "This president is back with his Democratic family."

Mr. Carter opened his speech with a play on the line, "There you go again," that Ronald Reagan had used in their 1980 presidential debate.

"Here I go again," he said. "And I'm still talking about the same things: about economic and military security; about peace backed by American defense forces but derived from diplomacy and statesmanship; about simple human justice and basic human rights."

"The struggle for human rights — at home and abroad — is far from over. But our government, I am sorry to say, has withdrawn from this battle in recent years," he said.

"The current administration strongly opposes communism, and so do we. But sometimes they seem to forget why we Americans oppose communism — not because it is Russian but because it is a tyranny that oppresses human beings."

"Support for oppressive dictators around the globe does not enhance American ideals or our long-term interests. Nor can American support for death squads bring democracy."

Mr. Carter also criticized the Reagan administration as an opponent of equal rights for "our wives, sisters and daughters" and praised Mr. Mondale's selection of Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro as his running mate.

Earlier, Mr. Carter indicated he felt that Mr. Lance, an old friend, was treated poorly and that the Mondale camp had made a mistake in deciding to keep Charles T. Manatt as national party chairman.

"I don't think the way it happened was good," Mr. Carter said Monday. "The timing was obviously bad. I think we've got a good team now."

Privately, some of the Carter aides are appalled at the handling of the Lance appointment and at Mr. Mondale's decision to reverse himself and keep Mr. Manatt as chairman after plans to remove him angered some among party leaders.

They say the timing and handling of the affair might have undermined Mr. Lance's effectiveness in the campaign.

Most of the Carter people have no official role at the convention or in the Mondale campaign. They have other careers now, as lawyers, consultants and public relations people.

Mr. Lance's sudden re-emergence comes seven years after he resigned as Mr. Carter's budget director. After being acquitted of federal charges of banking fraud, Mr. Lance resumed political life and used his position as Democratic chairman in Georgia to establish himself as a leader of Southern Democrats.

Monday morning, while Mr. Carter was rehearsing his speech, Mr. Lance and two aides were headed for a private breakfast with the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

Mr. Lance has quickly assembled a staff of Georgians to help him in his new role. At his side almost constantly is Terrence B. Adamson, an Atlanta lawyer who served as chief justice department aide to Griffin B. Bell when Mr. Bell was attorney general.



Jimmy Carter waves to delegates at the Democratic convention, where he and his wife received a standing ovation.

Also working for Mr. Lance during the convention are Phil Wise, who was Carter's appointments secretary, and Paul Costello, the press secretary to Governor Richard F. Celeste of Ohio and a former press aide to Mrs. Carter. Another member of the Lance inner circle is Hubert Harris, who was a Lance assistant at the Office of Management and Budget.

Also in town are Stuart E. Eizenstat, who was Mr. Carter's adviser on domestic issues, and David Rubenstein, a former top deputy at the White House. Both are Washington lawyers.

Jody Powell, the former White House press secretary who now writes a syndicated column and is a commentator on television, is here as a working reporter.

This Year, Kennedy Shies From Limelight

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SAN FRANCISCO — There is no formal notice in the Democratic National Convention's endless array of ceremonies, but this particular gathering marks at least an interruption in the Kennedy era of Democratic politics. Senator Edward M. Kennedy is to introduce Walter F. Mondale to the convention Thursday night, but the hall is not suffused with the party's once-reverent fascination with the Massachusetts Democrat.

He declined delegate and "super-delegate" status this year. He is clearly shying from the San Francisco limelight, but not in the strategic fashion of past political intrigues in which his shadow fell across entire conventions. His aides say he has his eye on post-convention activities, particularly on trying to ease hard feelings between the party's black and Jewish constituencies.

A Kennedy aide said that the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson had suggested such a role to the senator, who was then advised by Jewish leaders to try an approach to mediation that would be more an "open dialogue" among leaders in both groups than a private effort solely in behalf of Mr. Jackson. (NYT)

He was an "accidental president," a plain man who beat the longest of odds to win election in 1948.

This was Harry S. Truman, to whom Democrats paid tribute Monday night in a 10-minute motion picture shown at the convention.

Truman was depicted as a fighter who led a divided and discouraged Democratic Party to victory in 1948 against a strong, richer, overconfident Republican Party

led by Thomas E. Dewey, who was reported to be leading Truman by 25 points in the opinion polls.

Mr. Mondale, a former vice president, was not mentioned in the film. But its producer, William Connell, said he intended the picture to draw a parallel between

The 50-year-old speaker, often called the second-most-powerful man in California, had urged the Democrats — who have already been feted at well over 100 parties — not to miss his bash. It was called "Oh What A Night!"

Ten California trade organizations and businesses contributed \$216,000 in cash, food, drinks and other materials. (AP)

he recalled that his own bodyguard had easily obtained credentials and access to the floor as only one of a few mayoral or gubernatorial security agents.

This year, Mayor Gibson said, he was told he was one of 3,000 applicants for credentials for bodyguards, and disarmament was the rigid floor policy. (NYT)

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

1948 and 1984, when he said many pundits and pollsters had already counted Mr. Mondale out of the race with President Ronald Reagan, even before he has the Democratic nomination.

The film opened with Truman's famous parody of the radio commentator H.V. Kaltenborn, declaring that Truman had all but been defeated by Mr. Dewey. It included the equally famous photograph of Truman holding up a copy of The Chicago Tribune that declared: "Dewey Defeats Truman." (NYT)

Thirty thousand people jammed a pier larger than the convention hall Monday for a San Francisco night to remember — of crispy tacos, the booming beat of the "Jefferson Starship" and an unending crush of bodies.

The gala, hosted by the speaker of the California State Assembly, Willie Brown, was bigger than the convention itself and so crowded that near panic set in as guests pushed through an exhibit of San Francisco's top tourist attractions.

Captain Larry Gray of the San Francisco police said Mr. Brown had invited 10,000 guests, including all 5,246 Democratic delegates. "But I think two or three got in on every ticket and I would estimate the crowd at 30,000."

Senator John Glenn of Ohio, a former aspirant in the presidential race, might have been center stage at the convention. But when the opening gavel sounded, he was sitting in a hotel suite overlooking the flag-bedecked Moscone Center and talking about "what might have been."

Senator Glenn wasn't exactly snubbed, but neither was a path beaten to his door by decision-makers planning the convention. He will probably reject a last-minute invitation to address the delegates and may abstain from voting Wednesday on the convention's presidential ballot.

Mr. Glenn said he is still uncommitted in the nomination race and may not cast a ballot because "I don't think it is required in my case."

"After the convention, there is going to be a lot of healing that is going to have to take place between the factions of the party. I perhaps could play a very valid role as long as I remain uncommitted," he added.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, New Jersey, has found this convention a measure of how American politics has come to bristle with bodyguards. Twelve years ago, at his first party convention,

Supporters of Senator Gary Hart began sporting red dots on their shoes Tuesday at the convention, to symbolize what one said was Mr. Mondale's propensity to "shoot himself in the foot."

Michael Mervis, a delegate from Milwaukee, began distributing the dots in an attempt to rally Hart backers seeking to prevent Mr. Mondale's nomination.

Mr. Mervis said he purchased 3,000 peel-back dots at a stationery store.

"The guy said, 'Geez, that's a lot of dots. What're you going to do with them?'" Mr. Mervis told fellow Hart backers.

"I said, 'We're going to put them on our shoes.'" "He said, 'I heard there would be some knobs in town for the convention.'" "The red dots are crazy, but it's something," Mr. Mervis said. He said he spent \$32 for the dots. (AP)

Among events that were scheduled for Tuesday at the convention: Adoption of the platform report, platform presentations by numerous officials, an address by the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., and an address by Mr. Jackson. Charlie Pride was to sing the National Anthem and "America the Beautiful." (AP)

Another first for Swissair

is a big first for the new
FOKKER 100



The right choice of aircraft keeps a leading airline a leader.

We're proud to announce that the new Fokker 100 will be flying the Swissair colors, enhancing the airline's reputation for reliability, punctuality, and service.

The Fokker 100 will complement the Swissair fleet of larger aircraft, bringing the high standards of intercontinental travel to the European network.

The Fokker 100 is designed to provide outstanding operational economy by incorporating advanced

aerodynamics, new technology engines, and modern avionics with CAT 3A capability for landing in adverse weather conditions. It will meet all known future restrictions for noise and pollution levels. And, with its low trip mile cost, the short-to-medium haul Fokker 100 is the ideal aircraft to serve Swissair for years to come.

In a market environment where the only constant is change, the Fokker 100 is Swissair's choice to meet the challenges it faces.



Fokker
Amsterdam
Holland

Jackson Joins Protesters After 84 Are Arrested

The Associated Press
SAN FRANCISCO — About 15,000 demonstrators joined the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson in chanting "Give peace a chance" outside the Democratic National Convention, hours after police arrested 84 anti-nuclear protesters for blocking a downtown street.

Mr. Jackson, in a scene reminiscent of his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination this year, led the crowd Monday night in shouts that echoed off the walls of Moscone Center, where Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York was addressing convention delegates.

"We must declare the Western Hemisphere to be a war-free zone," Mr. Jackson told the crowd. "If we have the strength of our own convictions, we can stop killing abroad and start healing at home. I will not be silenced as long as there is injustice in this world."

The 84 persons arrested earlier in the day had been lying on the pavement to block entrances to two buildings in San Francisco's financial district near the convention site.

They were held on \$2,500 bond each for investigation of felony conspiracy to block traffic, police said.

The demonstrators were members of the so-called "War Chest Tour," an arm of the anti-nuclear "Levermore Action Group." The group regularly demonstrates at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, a government-financed facility southeast of San Francisco where

nuclear weapons research is conducted.

Two demonstrators were treated at hospitals for cuts and scrapes and one for fainting.

The rally was organized by a coalition called Vote Peace in '84, which supports a freeze on nuclear arms, opposes U.S. military intervention abroad and seeks more government spending for jobs and social programs.

George S. McGovern, a former U.S. senator from South Dakota and an unsuccessful Democratic presidential candidate, also briefly addressed the crowd, criticizing the policies of President Ronald Reagan.

"We have to replace Reagan's intervention policies with negotiation, get talks started with the Soviets and freeze nuclear weapons production," he said later.

Jackson Meets Sakharov Kin

Mr. Jackson met in his hotel suite for 40 minutes Monday with Tatyana Yankelovitch, stepdaughter of the Soviet dissident, Andrei D. Sakharov, and said later that he has been invited to the Soviet Union, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Mr. Jackson declined to say who had invited him, but said the meeting reinforced his desire to acquire a visa to visit the Soviet Union to try to negotiate an end to the internal exile of Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

He said he would announce details of the invitation this week.



The Rue de Paradis, World Renowned
The 30 shops of the Rue de Paradis offer you the greatest names and the most prestigious collections in tableware, China, Crystal Glass, Gold and Silverware, Gifts.

Credit cards accepted. Shipment worldwide.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Democratic Track

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, a Democrat, has summoned his party to unite the nation, the family of America, and not a minute too soon. In the last couple of days, Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro had been threatening to fumble away their time of triumph in endless distractions.

Let Ms. Ferraro be as disgusted as she wishes by the coldness of President Reagan's social policies. Attacking him for religious hypocrisy detracted from her cause. Though she now sounds properly chastened, she was momentarily looking holier than thou, clumsy. Clumsy, meanwhile, would be a kind verdict for her running mate's recent activities. Why would a candidate who has been at pains to stand apart from Jimmy Carter go out of his way to put himself in the hands of Bert Lance, not the most inspired Carter appointment?

And why, in the process, go out of his way to dump Charles Manatt as head of the Democratic National Committee?

Blunders both. With a whack, they abruptly chopped down the surprise and sense of political sure-footedness that followed Mr. Mondale's choice of a woman as running mate. For all the outrage and astonishment it provoked, the Lance choice was not empty-headed. Professional politicians, black and white, affirm that Mr. Lance brings real strength to the campaign. Southern conservatism as someone they can talk to. And Mr. Mondale owes him: After losing New Hampshire to Gary Hart, his candidacy might well have perished without Mr. Lance's efforts in the South. And Mr. Lance has been a patient, effective channel to Jesse Jackson.

Yet the astonishment survives. Mr. Lance was driven out by Mr. Carter's budget director by investigations of his banking activities. Yes, he was acquitted of most criminal charges and a jury could not decide whether he had filed false statements with his bank. But even granting the desirability of appointing a Southern party chief, was there no one available who is known regularly to turn square corners?

Mr. Mondale's rapid reversal and decision to keep Mr. Manatt is less troubling. He may pay a price in seeming indecision but there was no matter of principle here. How long the Lance decision hangs depends in part on how well the convention can focus the Democrats on their opponents rather than themselves.

"Our family... the whole family intact." In the Democrats' keynote speech, Mr. Cuomo echoed his own inaugural address as governor last year. More dramatically, he echoed the Kerner commission's 1968 warning about America turning into separate societies.

The Republicans, he argued, are willing to "cut this nation in half, into those temporarily better off and those worse off than before, and call it recovery." Mr. Cuomo called for nuclear arms control, for attention to the rights of minorities, labor, the individual. But most of all, he urged Democrats to the cause of fairness, denouncing President Reagan's adherence to survival at the expense of the country in the general election campaign remains to be seen. For the moment, the Democrats will be gratified if it unifies their party.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Sandinists' Promise

At a meeting Wednesday of OAS ambassadors, the United States will be reminding its neighbors that Nicaragua still owes them a tremendous debt. It was incurred five years ago when the Organization of American States removed the legitimacy of a sitting member government, that of Anastasio Somoza, giving the Sandinists rebels a priceless boon.

It was, however, a boon with a condition attached: The Sandinists were expected to create "a truly democratic government." They accepted that condition. While "the solution to Nicaragua's serious problem is the exclusive competence of the Nicaraguan people," they told the OAS, "hemispheric solidarity, essential for this plan to take hold, will be accorded in fulfillment of the [OAS] resolution."

So where is that "truly democratic government"? The Sandinists have a collection of excuses to offer for their shortfall. The fact is that the Marxist core of the Nicaraguan revolution has taken power to itself to the extent that its straitened circumstances have permitted. Only, it seems, under foreign advice and pressure has it left a limited opening for the pluralistic elements it promised to respect when it seized power. So far, these elements are being denied the chance to wage a fair fight in the elections that the Sandinist rulers fi-

nally, and grudgingly, scheduled for Nov. 4. The struggle of the Nicaraguan guerrillas is now in the forefront of hemispheric attention. Note, however, that the principal reason most of those guerrillas went into the field was that they could see the Sandinists defaulting on the obligations they undertook to the OAS. Just as the Somoza limited open legal challenge by peaceful means, so have the Sandinists. In both cases, armed opposition resulted.

One understands why the Managua government, like any other, resists armed attack. Resisting political challenge — resisting precisely the sort of political challenge it promised to allow — is very different. But the Sandinists are squeezing the legal opposition within Nicaragua and, unlike the Salvadoran government, barring the door to any political role by the armed opposition, even though that opposition insists it is ready to lay down arms.

Those with misgivings about U.S. support of the Nicaraguan insurgents ought to have none about U.S. support of a Nicaraguan democratic process. On the contrary, those in the Western hemisphere and in Europe who criticize U.S. sponsorship of the "contras" should lead the parade of those demanding that the Sandinists honor their word to the OAS.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Disillusionment in Honduras

As if the Reagan administration did not have enough trouble in Central America already with a hostile government in Nicaragua and a civil war in El Salvador, now the anti-Communist stance that it has taken in the region is being undermined by an erstwhile ally — Honduras.

For the last two years the Honduran government has willingly, even eagerly, cooperated with some controversial U.S. policies in Central America. It has allowed U.S. military advisers to train army units from El Salvador in Honduras. To help the United States pressure Nicaragua, it has allowed U.S. combat forces to conduct military maneuvers on its soil and in its territorial waters. And Honduran officials have looked the other way while "contra" rebels financed by the CIA have used Honduras as a base to raid Nicaragua.

The Hondurans benefited from their cooperation. The U.S. military aid that they receive each year tripled from 1981 to 1983, and will increase again next year. But at the same time the Honduran government was seen by other Latin American nations as "the harlot of Central America," according to Dan Williams, a Los Angeles Times correspondent. That kind of talk has become so common, and so hurtful to Honduran pride, that now rumblings of discontent are emanating from Tegucigalpa.

The new head of the Honduran military, Air Force General Walter López Reyes, has demanded more control over U.S. military personnel stationed in Honduras, and he wants

U.S. advisers to train as many Hondurans as Salvadorans. Civilian government leaders are asking for a review of the 1954 treaty between Honduras and the United States to get more benefits for Honduras. The effect of such nationalism should not be underestimated.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

The Link to the Carter Days

The basic link to the Carter days remains an uncomfortable one for Walter Mondale: more contentious, perhaps, than he dared to realize. The rampaging delegates in San Francisco complaining about a "shot in the foot" were not simply standing up for Charlie Manatt (the party's national chairman). They were attacking the record, the achievement and the memory of Jimmy Carter. They were signaling their belief — and Ronald Reagan's belief — that the legacy of the Carter years is the basic reason Mr. Mondale doesn't stand a prayer.

The San Francisco 4,000 have a chance tactically to accept or publicly to challenge that judgment. We hope, because it is long overdue, that they will challenge it. Plenty went wrong with the Carter White House. But there was also a certain courage — on the Panama treaty — and a certain dogged honesty on the central issues of moral rights and moral wrongs. With [Bert] Lance in the back room (and Carter on the front podium) the Democrats can at least begin to interrupt: "As we were saying when we were so rudely interrupted..."

—THE GUARDIAN (London)



At the Convention, Prime Time Is All

By Daniel Schorr

SAN FRANCISCO — The hegemony of television over the political convention has been firmly established. Its forces (14,500 outbought delegates and alternates 3 to 1 and outspend them at a much higher rate. It is as if the media had assembled for a convention of their own, with politicians invited to perform.

The limelight, tokens of affluence and influence, roll up to the convention halls, disgorging more anchor-men than statesmen, and to greater recognition and acclaim. Supplanted senators cruise the manorial anchor booths rimming the arena, offering themselves for interviews or whatever air time they can scrounge.

Prime time is all. Controversy, platform challenges, reports of rules committees — these are shunted into the afternoon, while the evening hours are programmed for unity. The mention of a "floor fight" in prime time can make convention managers quake. It is the political equivalent of nuclear blackmail.

In Detroit in 1980, Ronald Reagan, appearing for his acceptance speech, squelched an ovation after eight minutes, chiding the delegates for using up his prime time. In New York, Senator George McGovern opened a speech with a wry comment about finally getting to address a convention in prime time. Of course, everyone remembered 1972, when Mr. McGovern's acceptance speech

happening a few hundred feet away. Yet Walter F. Mondale says the Democratic convention will not be — nor, he claims, would he want it to be — run in a fashion as disciplined as the Republican convention.

My favorite captured document from the Republican high command was the secret advance scenario for Aug. 22, 1972, the evening of President Nixon's renomination in Miami Beach. I watched in utter fascination as it all unfolded on cue. There was John Wayne's ad lib, "Don't get settled down for a speech 'cause speech-makin' isn't my business." As ordained, the roll call reached its climax at 10:14 P.M. when Missouri put Mr. Nixon over the top. This signaled a demonstration, which was cut off in exactly five minutes, so that, as Gerald R. Ford read from the script, "We may continue with the roll call."

At 10:35 P.M., right on time, Mr. Ford announced the final vote. The scenario then called for cueing the balloon drop and a "Nixon Now!" demonstration, this time to last 12 minutes. It did.

To this day, the 1972 convention remains a model of a media-age convention. The Democrats will probably never measure up to that on-time standard. But they're trying.

The writer, senior correspondent for the Cable News Network, contributed this column to The New York Times.

Kremlin Adds 'Hate Thine Enemy' to Its Litany

By Per Egil Hegge

OSLO — For the first time since the Stalin years, the Kremlin leadership has gone on record as demanding that Soviet youth be instilled with hatred toward the enemies of the motherland. This demand was published in Pravda on July 7 in a decree from the Communist Party Central Committee.

Even in the late 1960s, when Soviet propaganda against China was bitterly chauvinistic, Kremlin leaders stopped short of demanding that the young be educated to hate the enemies of the Soviet Union.

But a Central Committee decree is a major statement of policy and is binding on party members. There can be no doubt that it reflects the party line as approved by the Politburo.

What seems especially worrying is that the paragraph in Pravda about hatred as an educational aim also contains exhortations to increase military training of young people under draft age. The aim of such training must be to "strengthen moral, political, military, technical and physical readiness," the decree says.

It assails Khrushchev, the Communist youth organization, for laxness in fighting Western

influence in religion and in "mass culture." Western cultural trends, including pop music, were strongly attacked by Konstantin Chernenko in a speech to the Central Committee in June 1983. This was at the meeting that nominated Yuri Andropov, then Communist Party general secretary, to the post of president. Mr. Chernenko now holds both those positions.

The Pravda statement reads in part: "A feeling of lowliness toward the motherland and a feeling of hatred toward its enemies, must be instilled in young people with ever increasing persistence, (together with) a high political and class vigilance and an unflinching readiness to do heroic deeds."

The "enemies" of the Soviet Union are not named, but the tone of rigid ideological orthodoxy leaves little doubt about their addresses and views. There is also an exhortation to "block all channels so that literature and art will not be infected by non-ideas and coarseness. A reliable step sign must be erected against influence from bourgeois mass culture."

The strong Stalinist influence in the decree is demonstrated by its strident tones, but also by the use of key expressions that were in fashion when Kremlin ideologues first spread the notion that their country was surrounded by resourceful and threatening enemies. The most important of these key words is "vigilance," which has been used to express the notion that even the most innocuous phenomenon may be damaging or dangerous to Soviet interests.

Mr. Chernenko took over as the leading party ideologue in January 1982, after the death of Mikhail Suslov, who was 79. The former became a full member of the Politburo in 1931, just before Stalin launched the purges against veterans of the revolution. During part of the 1930s he served in the border guards, which were and still are subordinate to the secret police.

Judging by the July 7 decree, Mr. Chernenko's years under Stalin left an indelible impression. His order that Soviet youth be educated in hatred is not only a throwback to the Stalin years, but also a reminder of the year we live in — Orwell's "1984," with its television "hate hour."

International Herald Tribune

Yugoslav Repression: Troubling Trends in the Post-Tito Regime

By Adrian W. DeWind

NEW YORK — Until recently, one could reasonably hope that post-Tito Yugoslavia was moving gradually toward democratization.

The recent evidence was an increasing latitude for discussion of political issues in the press. Now, however, the situation has taken a serious turn toward repression. It began with seizures in recent months of local issues of newspapers and journals carrying articles deemed critical of the regime and the system. Then, on the evening of April 20, the government took a giant step toward silencing political discussion, arresting 28 Yugoslavs of diverse political views as they met in a Belgrade living room to hear a talk on national problems by Milovan Djilas, the grand old man of political dissent in Eastern Europe. There had been nothing secretive about the meeting: it was one of a well-known regular series, held every other Friday evening with a shifting attendance. This was Mr. Djilas's first appearance.

After the arrests, the police searched the houses of all 28, seizing books, manuscripts and letters. Several were beaten while in custody. Two were charged with disseminating "hostile propaganda." One was dismissed from his job, another suspended and others may lose their jobs. Three days later, Srdja Popovic, a prominent lawyer who had agreed to represent most of the 28, was himself interrogated for 12 hours. His home and offices were searched and documents seized, including files of various clients.

One of those arrested, Radomir Radovich, the only factory worker in the group and a supporter of efforts to organize an independent labor union, was released after a day of interrogation, then taken back into custody twice more for further questioning. After the third session he is said to have been depressed, and shortly afterward he disappeared. A week later, he was found dead at a summer cottage belonging to an aunt. An autopsy confirmed that he was poisoned himself and, because he was 33 years old, in good health and about to

be married, there is speculation that police pressure led to his death.

Since April, there have been five more arrests from the original group of 28, followed by criminal charges. Three of the newly arrested are on hunger strikes. One, Vojislav Seselj, 29, was sentenced last week to eight years imprisonment.

Nothing like this has occurred in Yugoslavia for years. Though there are many political prisoners in the country, most have been punished because of ethnically related views and associations that appear to the authorities to threaten the country's fragile unity. The present group, except in their common commitment to freedom of inquiry, disagree among themselves as much as they disagree with the authorities. Even so, the authorities will risk the international criticism that is inevitable when well-known persons such as Mr. Djilas and Mr. Popovic are involved. Why?

Yugoslav authorities declined to discuss the matter with me and representatives of two human rights groups, the Helsinki Watch Committee and the International League for Human Rights, who went with me to Yugoslavia to look into it. As is so often the case when governments are questioned about human rights abuses, the Yugoslavs, while not denying us visas, told the State Department that our visit was an "interference in internal affairs" and asked U.S. officials to keep us out. To their credit, these officials declined.

Given Belgrade's official silence, we must rely on other information to determine why this crackdown is taking place now. Yugoslavia is in deep trouble. Inflation is out of control, the economy is in decline, one of five or six workers is unemployed, the foreign debt is enormous. Like other countries in Eastern Europe and Latin America, Yugoslavia has been

forced to accept severe austerity measures to get the international loans it needs to stay afloat. But while such measures often produce unrest, in Yugoslavia this is complicated by ethnic and regional politics. What drives and shapes the economy is neither the market nor a centrally directed plan; important economic decisions are taken by the six republics and two provinces that make up the country. Coordination, such as it is, is through a collective presidency representing the various republics and provinces.

This system, combining authoritarianism and decentralization, seems incapable of solving the economic crisis. Something must give. Yugoslavia could democratize, permitting wider debate and the emergence of more imaginative and talented people in the government.

The alternative is repression, designed to ensure that economic diffi-

culties do not provoke labor and consumer unrest that, in turn, could lead to crises for basic social and political reforms threatening the entrenched bureaucracy.

Despite recent setbacks, the situation remains fluid. In the past, Yugoslavia has shown a degree of tolerance for dissenting views, as long as the opposition remained unorganized. Americans have many significant commercial, cultural and other contacts with Yugoslavia and, by reacting strongly to the treatment of Mr. Djilas, Mr. Popovic and others, have the opportunity to influence Yugoslavia to choose the path of openness and democratization. Expressions of concern have their effect and serve the mutual interests of Yugoslavia and the United States.

The writer, a former president of the Association of the Bar of the State of New York, contributed this view to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Sierra Leone

Regarding "Sierra Leone: A Case of Apartheid More Than Anger" (June 30) by Clifford D. May:

The report is reminiscent of certain visiting journalists who come to Africa and deliberately refuse to see any positive aspect to comment on.

Sierra Leone is part of the developing world, and like other developing nations its problems are compounded by world economic trends. One is at a loss to understand the reporter's contention that Sierra Leone is deteriorating.

He quotes a government official as putting the size of the cabinet at 44. It is actually 24. When Mr. May says that "economists attribute the rice shortage largely to the low prices paid to producers in Sierra Leone's overvalued currency," he should know that the government has increased the price of rice and other crops twice this year, and that locally produced

rice costs more than imported rice.

The writer also speaks of "a no longer functional railroad." Perhaps he ought to know that our very serviceable railway could still have been running, but was phased out on orders from the World Bank.

He says Sierra Leone is not a developing country — but a building boom is visible in various parts of the country. The telephone system functions and a West German firm is currently updating it.

Lastly, only one person died in the January disturbances.

It is a pity that people who call themselves responsible journalists can dash through Freetown without seeing 95 percent of the country and then issue reports that they would like the world to believe. Mr. May's report has not enhanced the reputation of your paper.

HERBERT WILLIAMS,
Director of Information,
Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Regulating Nuclear Trade

In the editorial "Safe Nuclear Trade" (July 11), The New York Times says it would toast a nuclear treaty between China and the United States that guarantees that "China will separate its civilian and its military nuclear programs, accept international inspections of the former and refuse nuclear trade with any country that does not do likewise."

An interesting idea. But I wonder whether China in such circumstances could have nuclear trade with the United States, or for that matter with any state with nuclear weapons.

In the United States, very few nuclear installations are under international (i.e. International Atomic Energy Agency) safeguards, although in theory more could be. Separation of civilian and military programs in the United States does not seem absolutely guaranteed. What about the research going on to enrich civilian

plutonium to make it weapons-usable? Admittedly, in some other nuclear-weapons states the separation is even less clear-cut.

Clear separation of military and civilian nuclear activities would help peaceful nuclear trade. States without nuclear weapons would not have to fear that their exports "to states with such weapons would be misused. But to apply the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency to all civilian activities in the nuclear-weapons states would place a very heavy burden on the agency, and one not worthwhile in the present circumstances.

It would become worthwhile, however, if the nuclear-weapons states could agree on a cutoff in the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes, one of the few freeze concepts that could be verified via existing international safeguards.

AREND J. MEERSBURG,
The Hague.

FROM OUR JULY 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Spanish Disunity on Morocco

MADRID — The opposition to the military intervention in Morocco is increasing daily, especially in Catalonia, where Radicals, Republicans and even Nationalists are organizing meetings at which the Government is violently attacked. In contrast to this attitude a large number of young men of aristocratic families ask permission to enlist as volunteers for service in Morocco. General Martínez began his forward movement [on July 17]. His object is to occupy the ravine and the heights of Sidi Muzoz to cut off the retreat of the Moors. The death of Kaid Shady is not confirmed. The disappearance of the principal chief of the insurgents would undoubtedly diminish the resistance of the Moors.

1934: Climbers Missing in Himalayas

CALCUTTA — Disaster has befallen a party of German explorers who were trying to climb the towering peak of Nanga Parbat, in the Himalayas. Three members of the expedition have been missing for several days amid a terrific blizzard, according to reports reaching here. Attempts at rescue have failed so far. Three porters are dead. The leader of the expedition is Herr Wilhelm Merkl. He is missing. So are two colleagues named Willand and Melzenbach. This is the second time Merkl has led an attack on Mount Nanga Parbat, which is 26,620 feet high — only 2,500 feet less than Everest. His previous attempt was made in 1932. It had to be abandoned after reaching a height of nearly 23,000 feet. The present expedition numbered 14 Europeans and a party of porters. It has been dogged by bad luck.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBER, Publisher

RENE BONDY, Executive Editor

ALAIN LECOUR, Editor

FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Deputy Editor

RICHARD L. MORGAN, Deputy Editor

STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, Associate Editor

PHILIP M. FOISIE, Executive Editor
WALTER WELLS, Editor
ROBERT K. MCCABE, Deputy Editor
SABU ABT, Deputy Editor
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
4214 Headquarters, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-38318. Telex 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackintosh, 65 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel. 436-4802. Telex 33070.
S.A. au capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 21031126. Comptes Parisis 14111.
L.S. subscribers: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

سكنا من الامل

Luxembourg Planning 16-Channel TV Satellite

Project Annoys France, Which Hoped To Get Backers for Its Own Strategy

By Giles Merritt

LUXEMBOURG — "I am only midwife to the project," says Clay T. Whitehead of Luxembourg's ambitious plan to become a dominant force in Europe's cable TV revolution.

But Mr. Whitehead makes it clear that the 16-channel television satellite that is to be launched by 1986 will be some baby.

Mr. Whitehead's apparent modesty may stem from the unwanted notoriety that has come his way in recent weeks. France's minister of state for post and telecommunications, Louis Mexandeau, has accused the former director of the U.S. Office of Telecommunications Policy of being at the head of a "Coca-Cola attack" by American financial interests on Europe's "artistic and cultural integrity."

The French government fears that Luxembourg's surprise move to put its own satellite into space may wreck France's ambitious, high-tech broadcasting strategy.

Luxembourg, a nation of fewer than 400,000 people bordered by France, Belgium and West Germany, is determined to defy attempts by Paris to make it drop its plans. It sees broadcasting as one of its main sources of income, and to further that goal, Luxembourg's prime minister, Pierre Werner, personally recruited Mr. Whitehead from his post as head of Hughes Communications.

Postwar Europeans grew up listening to Radio Television Luxembourg, widely known as RTL, and in France many people wrongly believe that RTL's radio and TV services are French.

France does have a major financial stake in RTL through the state-owned Havas advertising agency. Since the early 1970s, Paris has controlled Luxembourg's broadcasting policies. It was apparently that, coupled with fears that Lux-

embourg stood to lose out in the growth of cable TV, that prompted it to plan its own satellite.

If the project succeeds, Luxembourg will play an even more prominent role in telecommunications. Its new satellite company, Coronet, will generate TV programs expected to bring in worth several billions of dollars a year in advertising and distribution revenues, and will be beamed to homes from Hamburg to Marseille.

As well as making Luxembourg a powerful force in the cable TV business, the rapid development of direct broadcasting technology means that individual viewers may be able to pick up Coronet programs soon on roof-mounted dish aerials. That possibility disturbs the authorities in France, where television has long been a state monopoly.

The French are also upset that the first casualty of the new Coronet satellite planned by Mr. Whitehead would be France's expensive TDF-1 satellite. Luxembourg had been due to buy a share in that satellite and defray its \$350 million cost, but the chances of that are now remote.

Coronet is in the process of deciding on the medium-power satellite it will put up, using Europe's Ariane rocket launcher. Mr. Whitehead believes that for \$150 million Coronet can buy two satellites — off-the-peg with a few tailoring alterations — and put up one while keeping the second as a spare. At the same time, Coronet is forming a core group of investors — European financial institutions that will collectively subscribe no more than \$200 million — and begin negotiations on leasing out most of the satellite's 16 channels.

Luxembourg has mandated that at least three of the new channels must be offered to RTL, which has rejected the offer on grounds ranging from cost to technical difficulties.

Until very recently that would have been the end of the matter: either Luxembourg would have eventually given in to French demands, at the expense of its own Coronet project, or there would have been a stand-off between RTL and a rival broadcasting company based in Luxembourg.

But now there is a chance that Coronet will win, and that RTL, instead of buying into the TDF-1 French satellite, will take some of the channels offered on the Luxembourg satellite.



Clay T. Whitehead

Karl Wolff, 84, Dies; Nazi General

The Associated Press

ROSENHEIM, West Germany — Karl Wolff, 84, the Nazi SS general who surrendered German troops in Italy in 1945, died Monday.

The city registry office reported that he died in Rosenheim Hospital, but the cause of death was not disclosed.

Mr. Wolff negotiated the early surrender of German troops in Italy with Allen W. Dulles, then head of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services in Bern.

He held his first secret meeting with Mr. Dulles in March 1945 after deciding Germany could not win the war. German troops in Italy capitulated April 29, 1945, nine days before the Nazi government's unconditional surrender.

Other deaths:

Marty Gandy, 55, one of several comedians who portrayed themselves in Woody Allen's film "Broadway Danny Rose." Monday of cancer at the Interfaith Medical Center in Brooklyn, New York City.

Dr. Max Cutler, 85, who pioneered the use of radium in the treatment of throat and breast cancer in the United States and founded the Chicago Tumor Institute, July 6, at his home in Camarillo, California.

7 Escape From Spanish Jail

Reuters

BARCELONA — Seven prisoners escaped from Barcelona's Model Prison Tuesday after disarming a guard during a riot, police said. Extra security forces were deployed around the prison in central Barcelona after the riot broke out.

Kremlin Executes Ex-Chief of Elite Moscow Store

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The former director of Moscow's most elegant food store, whose connections were said to have included Leonid I. Brezhnev, has been executed for corruption, according to Soviet sources familiar with the case.

Yuri K. Sokolov, director of the ornate Gastronom No. 1 on Gorki Street, had been sentenced to death last November on charges of taking bribes and what the official press agency Tass described as "various illegal machinations with food products."

The public announcement of the sentence was seen at the time as a dramatic signal of a crackdown on corruption in high places by Yuri V. Andropov, who succeeded to the Soviet leadership upon the death of President Brezhnev. Since then, however, the Soviet sources said, Mr. Sokolov's contacts had lobbied for a commutation of sentence and had managed to keep him for several months in a prison hospital.

The word of his execution five months after Mr. Andropov's death was seen by diplomats as one of several indications that the anti-corruption drive, though no longer a major Kremlin policy, has not been halted.

Mr. Sokolov's baroque, chandeliered 19th-century establishment, known by its pre-revolutionary name as Yeliseyev's, is a Moscow landmark that was famous for supplying scarce delicacies to well-placed Muscovites. His customers were reported to have included Galina Churbanova, Mr. Brezhnev's daughter, and his circle of contacts symbolized the entrenched elite against whom Mr. Andropov aimed his anti-corruption campaign.

Mr. Andropov was succeeded as Soviet leader in February by Konstantin U. Chernenko, himself a close Brezhnev associate who was believed to derive much of his power from that same elite. Since Mr. Chernenko's accession, public emphasis on order, hard work and discipline has waned.

But recent reports in the press indicate that the campaign against large-scale corruption has not come to a complete halt. In the last three weeks, Soviet newspapers have focused on major scandals in the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan and the Baltic republic of Latvia. In both cases, large numbers of officials were reportedly expelled from the Communist Party for corruption and abuse of their positions.

In describing what Western diplomats called a purge of corruption in the Uzbekistan party, Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, spoke of "moral decline and degener-

ation" among officials and workers.

Last Sunday, the Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia, reported the arrest of 76 people in the southern province of Rostov in a corruption ring involving the sale of low-quality butter and overpriced tea, cash payoffs and the selling of jobs that offered black market opportunities.

Izvestia said the estimated profits of the ring were 700,000 rubles, or nearly \$1 million.

Ten days earlier, a local newspaper reported the execution of the director of a meat-processing plant and an accomplice in the Soviet central Asian republic of Kirghizia. The two men were convicted of embezzlement and falsifying plant figures.

Two days before that, Pravda reported the execution of the director of a cotton-processing plant in Soviet Turkmenistan on charges of taking bribes to cover up falsifications of crop figures.

Though reports like these are not new, the number reported lately, and the severity of the Uzbek and Kirghiz actions, led diplomats to see at the least an attempt to satisfy a public desire for a continuation of Mr. Andropov's anti-corruption policies.

They also saw the reports as reflecting a continuing commitment among Mr. Andropov's supporters in the Politburo to the strict policies he initiated.

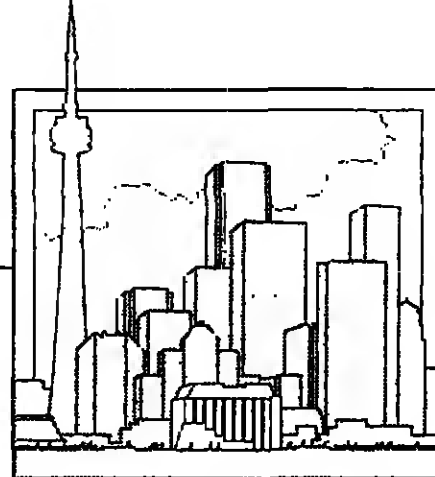
However, Western diplomats do

not believe there will be a return to a full-scale implementation of Mr. Andropov's drive against corruption, laziness and cronyism.

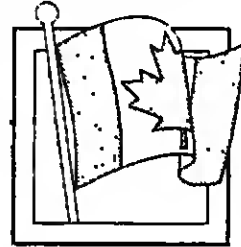
Concert Agency Corruption

The newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said Tuesday that the discovery of a corruption scandal permeating Roskoncert, the largest Soviet concert agency, had led to the reorganization of 10 orchestras and jail sentences for leaders of a Siberian philharmonic. Reuters reported.

QUEEN'S QUAY RESIDENCES



Award-Winning Luxury Condominium Residences... Spectacular views from each suite overlooking Toronto and Lake Ontario. 24-hour Concierge and security. Interior designer/decorator service available. Within walking distance of the financial and business district, shopping, dining and entertainment. A quality residential development by North America's largest private real estate company, Olympia & York Developments Limited, 1 First Canadian Place, Toronto Ontario Canada M5X 1B5 Phone: (416) 862-6222



WATERFRONT LIVING



Singapore Airlines
First Class

Waterford Crystal, Hennessy V.O., Malbecol Caviar, Dom Perignon, and gentle hostesses in sarong kebaya caring for you as only they know how.

SKY CHANNEL FROM SATELLITE TELEVISION

PROGRAM WEDNESDAY 18th JULY

UK TIMES 18:00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC
18:05 CARTOON TIME
18:10 MP 60
18:15 GREEN ACRES
18:55 THE SICILIANS
20:00 INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SPORTS
21:00 THE MOONSHINE LANE
21:45 SKY KIDS
21:55 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

CONTACT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 439 0491 TELEX 266943

Ex-British Agent Says Late MI-5 Boss Was 'Mole' for Moscow for 28 Years

By William Tuohy
Los Angeles Times Service

LONDON — A former chief of Britain's counterintelligence service has been accused of having been a "long-term Soviet penetration agent."

The charge was made in a television documentary on Monday by Peter Wright, a retired officer of the service. Mr. Wright said it was

"99 percent certain" that Sir Roger Hollis, who headed the service, known as MI-5, from 1956 to 1965 and who died in 1973, was a spy for the Soviet Union.

For years, many investigators believed that there was a deep penetration agent, or "mole," inside the service. In 1981, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons that Sir Roger had been investigated and cleared.

Her statement came after Anthony Blunt, who was then curator of the queen's art gallery, was exposed as a Soviet agent.

Mr. Wright said Monday that Mrs. Thatcher had been "advised by the security service who were anxious that there wouldn't be a high-level independent inquiry into the service that might drag skeletons out of the cupboard that they would not want revealed."

His disclosure, if true, would mean that Sir Roger, throughout his 28-year government career, most of it in highly sensitive positions, was able to pass on to the Russians the most delicate secrets of the British security apparatus.

MI-5 is responsible for counterintelligence operations and internal security. Another agency, the Secret Intelligence Service, formerly known as MI-6, gathers intelligence abroad. U.S. officials have long suspected that the British security services were penetrated by Moscow in the postwar period.

Attention was first focused on two British diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, and then on Harold "Kim" Philby, an MI-6 officer who told the others that they were under investigation, allowing them to flee to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Philby was later thought to have been alerted by someone high up in the intelligence establishment, for as he was about to be arrested after he had left the service to become a journalist, he disappeared from his post in Beirut, reappearing later in Moscow.

At that time, Sir Roger was director general of MI-5. Mr. Wright said that Sir Roger was not cleared. There was just not enough evidence to convict him in court, he said.

After Sir Roger retired, Mr. Wright conducted another investigation, which he said concluded that there was still an undiscovered spy with access to major secrets.

Just before Sir Roger retired in 1965, Mr. Wright said, Sir Roger called him into his office and asked, "Why do you think I'm a spy?"

Mr. Wright said he gave him a summary of his investigation and "pointed out that he was by far the best suspect. His reply to that was, 'Peter, you have got the manacles on me.' He said: 'I can only tell you that I am not a spy.' And I shrugged my shoulders and that was that."

After Sir Roger retired, he was called back again for additional questioning by another investigating committee in 1970. According to Mr. Wright, Sir Roger was not able to explain his activities during a two-year period after he graduated from Oxford and before he joined the service in the late 1930s.

Later, still another investigation conducted under the direction of Lord Trent, a former head of the civil service, concluded that Sir Roger had not been a spy, and was cited by the prime minister before Parliament in 1981.

Mr. Wright said that he and other investigators did not agree with Lord Trent's conclusion. "I don't think he realized that in intelligence cases you very seldom get smoking-gun evidence," he said.

Mengele Is Said To Have Visited U.S. a Few Times

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Florida — Dr. Josef Mengele, the Nazi war criminal who supervised the killing of 400,000 people during World War II, made several trips to Miami under an assumed name and was nearly cornered by U.S. officials in 1979, an Israeli Nazi hunter says.

Toviah Friedman, who works for a nongovernmental agency that documents activities of surviving Nazis, was in Miami last week to try to persuade the U.S. attorney's office to release its list of aliases used by Dr. Mengele.

The names were listed on an arrest warrant during the 1979 incident, the Orlando Sentinel newspaper reported Monday. But government officials refuse to give out the information, and former U.S. Attorney Jerome Sanford, who planned to serve the warrant, told Mr. Friedman that he cannot remember the names.

Mr. Sanford said that he was given the arrest warrant for Dr. Mengele in July 1979 and received information that was "more than just a tip" that Dr. Mengele was on a flight arriving from Paraguay, the Sentinel reported. Mr. Sanford said he was about to leave for Miami International Airport to arrest Dr. Mengele when he was told that the accused Nazi war criminal had been tipped off and did not make the flight.

Dr. Mengele, a physician, was in charge of genetic experiments on inmates at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland. He lived under his own name for six years in West Germany after World War II, before escaping to Argentina and Paraguay. If arrested, he would have faced extradition to West Germany, which holds an arrest warrant charging him with war crimes.



THE SKIING POPE — Pope John Paul II, right, with President Sandro Pertini of Italy during a ski trip on Mount Adamello in northern Italy. Next to them is a snow knight.

Child Prisoners: Symbol of Gulf War Iranian Youths Show Disillusionment With Khomeini

By David B. Ortaway
Washington Post Service

RAMADI, Iraq — At 12, Ahmed Rida seems an unlikely prisoner of war, with his small, boyish face seemingly a picture of innocence and his slim body lost in baggy brown trousers and jacket.

Yet the young Iranian is a POW and a symbol of much more — a reminder of what an Islamic revolution and the 46-month-old war with Iraq have done to Iran's youth.

Sunday, as Iraq braced for yet another expected Iranian offensive, Iraqi authorities took a group of visitors, including Arab and Western reporters, to a POW camp just outside Ramadi, 70 miles (113 kilometers) west of Baghdad.

Among the more than 1,000 inmates were several hundred Iranian 12 to 17 years of age who seem to have become the forgotten children of the war.

The Iraqi general in charge of the youths, who identified himself only as General Amer, said Iran had shown no interest in having the youths returned and in fact denied there were any Iranian POWs at all. Until his capture last March, Ahmed was a member of Iran's *basij*, an apprentice youth corps whose members reportedly have been sacrificed at times to clear mine fields for the Revolutionary Guards who control them. Ahmed, however, was called upon to change the bandages of wounded Iranians.

In interviews, Ahmed and some other young prisoners were asked whether they had volunteered or had been pressed into service. "They said this is a war to liberate Baghdad and then move on to Jerusalem to liberate it," he said. "We didn't have any idea about the war otherwise."

Hamid Rezaei, 14, a *basij* member captured two years ago in the Dezful sector, said he and his schoolmates were "obliged" to enroll and were not told they would actually face Iraqi soldiers.

He and three other young POWs were interviewed in the presence of the Iraqi camp commander, General Hamid Ahmed. Other prisoners served as interpreters. The youths seemed anxious to talk and professed disillusionment with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime.

"The Revolutionary Guards came to our school and said they needed several hundred to go to the battlefield," Hamid Rezaei said. "No parent wants to send his child to the front but it is an obligation. If we don't go, our fathers will be

put in jail and others [in the family] will have problems."

Recent reports from Iran say the government and Revolutionary Guards are encountering increased difficulty recruiting youths and that parents have taken to hiding their children.

Hamid said that the Revolutionary Guards "told us the Iraqi people and country were not Moslem. They told us the holy shrines were just behind the hills near the border. If we occupy the shrines, we will get them for Iran."

He was referring to the Shiite shrines at An Najaf and Karbala, where the 7th-century founders of the Shiite Moslem faith, Imam Ali and the martyred Hussein, grandson of the prophet Mohammed, are buried. The two cities are roughly more than 100 miles inside Iraq.

"Now we see the Iraqi people are Moslems and Ayatollah Khomeini is a liar," Hamid said. "We don't want to go back until Khomeini goes."

Hamid said he was supposed to lead the charge across Iraqi mine fields. However, he added, he was shot in the legs four times by Revolutionary Guard soldiers when he tried to flee the front line.

He said he had been given a dose of "martyr's syrup" before going to the front. He said it tasted like

sugar and water, "the same as my mother gives me at home." He said he did not think it contained any drug, since Islam forbids narcotics. The children seemed adequately fed and cared for. The camp has its own doctors, a small hospital and a dentist. General Amer said the children play games, watch video films and cartoons and study English and Arabic. He said no attempt was being made to indoctrinate them or the older prisoners politically. Nor has a regular school been set up, although one may be soon, he said.

Most POWs here, children included, are allowed to receive one letter a month from their parents or relatives through the International Red Cross.

Paper Says Argentina Has Long-Range Missile

The Associated Press

LONDON — Western intelligence sources say Argentina is developing a missile that could hit the Falkland Islands from the Argentine mainland. The Sunday Times newspaper said.

Britain fought a 74-day war in 1982 to regain the islands, about 300 miles (482 kilometers) from Argentina.

Dining Out

PARIS 14

CAVEAU DES CHEVILLARDS
Boulevard de la Chapelle, 14 & 3 rue de Valenciennes
261.03.21. From 1000 to 1100. Closed Sat. and Sun. Res. req. for 10 or more. Private rooms for receptions.

PARIS 16

THE CHEESE BISTRO
Champs Elysees, 160. 14 & 15, 2nd fl.
261.03.21. From 1000 to 1100. Closed Sat. and Sun. Res. req. for 10 or more. Private rooms for receptions.

PARIS 16

LA DARIOLE DE PARIS
49 rue de Valenciennes, 160. 14 & 15, 2nd fl.
261.03.21. From 1000 to 1100. Closed Sat. and Sun. Res. req. for 10 or more. Private rooms for receptions.

PARIS 16

LA PETITE CHAISE
Delicious meals at affordable prices in a warm, intimate atmosphere.
78 St. Denis, 2nd fl. 261.03.21. From 1000 to 1100. Closed Sat. and Sun. Res. req. for 10 or more. Private rooms for receptions.

PARIS 16

RESTAURANT BOULESTIN
Delicious meals at affordable prices in a warm, intimate atmosphere.
78 St. Denis, 2nd fl. 261.03.21. From 1000 to 1100. Closed Sat. and Sun. Res. req. for 10 or more. Private rooms for receptions.

Enjoy Silk Cut.
The international choice in mild cigarettes.

THE MILD CIGARETTE
GALLERIES LIMITED

ESORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE

Head Office: New York
330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA
212-765-7896
212-765-7754
Local, National & International
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND
CHECKS ACCEPTED
Private Memberships Available
This award-winning service has
been featured in the top 10 most
exclusive Escort Services by
USA & International news media
including radio and TV.

REGENCY

WORLDWIDE MULTILINGUAL
ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 212-888-8027
& 212-753-1864

* USA & TRANSWORLD

A-AMERICAN
ESCORT SERVICE
EVERYWHERE YOU ARE OK GOL.
1-813-921-7946
Call free from U.S. 1-800-227-0897
Call free from Europe 1-800-321-0897
Lowell Eastern welcomes you back!

CAPRICE

ESCORT SERVICE
IN NEW YORK
TEL: 212-737 3291.

CHERISH

ESCORT SERVICE
57 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris
Tel: 01 584 6913/22/49 (4-12 pm)

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 15)

ESORTS & GUIDES

LONDON
BELGRAVIA
Escort Service
Tel: 736 5877.

LONDON
TOP ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 402 0004

ARISTOCATS
London Escort Service
128 Wigmore St., London W.1.
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 437 40 41 / 4742
12 noon - midnight

LONDON
Portman Escort Agency
67 Chiltern Street,
London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158

LONDON
KENSINGTON
ESCORT SERVICE
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST. W8
TEL: 737 9184 OR 937 9133

LONDON WEST
ESCORT SERVICE
LONDON HEATHROW & GATWICK
TEL: 01-747 3304

AMSTERDAM
ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 020/ 227837.

MONTREAL, CANADA, Escort
& Guide Service, 514-794-4444

ESORTS & GUIDES

MAYFAIR CLUB
GUIDE SERVICE from 9 pm
BOTTLEDAM (0) 10-25 41 53
THE HAGUE (0) 70 - 60 79 96

MADRID INT'L
ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 246 07 60 CREDIT CARDS.

ZURICH
Medicine Escort & Guide Service
Tel: 01 / 361 90 00

ZURICH
Nathalie Escort & Guide Service
Tel: 01 / 47 50 85

ZURICH
Caroline Escort & Guide Service
Tel: 01 / 361 75 49

MADRID APPLE
ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 2933496 - 2933494. Credit cards.

LONDON PARK LANE
ESCORT AGENCY & HEATHROW
Tel: 582 1015

AMSTERDAM
THE HAGUE, ROTTERDAM
NORTH EUROPE ESCORT SERVICE
AMSTERDAM 904055-904128

ROME CLUB EUROPE
ESCORT SERVICE
& Guide Service, Tel: 06/559 2604-589
(146 from 4 pm to 10 pm)

NEW YORK, RIBBET Escort Service

ESORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA EXCLUSIVE
Escort Service, Afternoon & evening.
Tel: 22 / 29 13 74 - 21 79 29.

LONDON MAYFAIR ESCORT
AGENCY Tel: 582 1015

GENEVA TOP ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 29 81 30

KNIGHTSBRIDGE ESCORT AGENCY
Tel: London 585 2201

GENEVA V.I.P. ESCORT SERVICE
+ travel + weekend. Tel: 41 20 30.

MIAMI, FLORIDA Escort Service: 304-
745-3650 or 305-425-1722. N.Y. CITY
212-229-4042 or 212-229-4284

LONDON - ESCORT
AGENCY Tel: 582 1015

GENEVA CHAIRENE Guide Service.
Tel: 20 71 51.

VIENNA ESCORT SERVICE. Tel:
35 78 55.

VIENNA - EXCLUSIVE Escort Service.
Tel: 47-74-61.

LONDON ZOE WEST Escort Agency
Tel: 597 7255

DUSSELDORF/COLOGNE/BOHN
Exclusive Escort Service. Tel: 0211-397225

FRANKFURT REGINA'S Escort Ser-
vice. Tel: 0611 / 87811.

NEW YORK, Liza, Renee & Gabriele
Escort Service. Tel: 212-222-0870

VIENNA - DESIRE Escort Service

ESORTS & GUIDES

BRUSSELS MICHELE Escort Service.
Tel: 734 97 66.

USION V.I.P. ESCORT AND GUIDE
Service. Tel: 425.04.2 pm - 12

MUNICH + EVERYWHERE. Why not
Escort Service. Tel: 089-91 46 93

PARK LANE Agency Escort Service.
London & Airports. Tel: 01-470 4718.

BRUSSELS - Class Escort Service.
Please tel: 731 7641.

FRANKFURT - WISSEN Escort Ser-
vice. Tel: 0611-595046

FRANKFURT "TOP TEN" Escort Ser-
vice. Tel: 0611-595046

FRANKFURT SONIA Escort Ser-
vice. Tel: 0611-686562

FRANKFURT + surroundings. Giv-
ing's Escort Service. Tel: 0611-595046

LONDON TRUMP ESCORT SERVICE.
Tel: London 373 8849.

FRANKFURT JENNY ESCORT & travel
service. Tel: 0611-595046

MUNICH + surroundings. Giv-
ing's Escort Service. Tel: 0611-595046

BRUSSELS - LOANES Escort Service.
Tel: 02/375.31.04

GENEVA JADE DOMINA Escort Ser-
vice. Tel: 022 / 21 26 78.

GENEVA - HESINE Escort Service.
Tel: 26 29 22 (8 pm to 12 pm.)

MUNICH "STARWOOD" Escort +
Guide Service. Tel: 089/448938

BRUSSELS - CHANTAL ESCORT.
Service. Tel: 00320 23 65

CHICAGO ESCORT SERVICE (P/R
935 4226

FRANKFURT - PETRA Escort & Travel
Service. Tel: 0611 / 68 34 05

DUSSELDORF/Cologne/Essen SIAN
English Escort Service. Tel: 0211 / 350411

FRANKFURT - EVA'S Escort Service.
Tel: 0611/342966

FRANKFURT/MUNICH. Peter mode
escort + travel service. Tel: 0611/384411

NEW YORK CITY, MONIQUE Chet-
ne Bath Escort Service. Tel: 212-887-1756

PAGES 16 & 15
FOR MORE
CLASSIFIEDS

INSIGHTS

Nakasone Rival Touches Sensitive Nerve in Japan On Issue of Quality of Life

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's nascent campaign for prime minister has spurred fresh debate over the quality of life here.

The issue is whether the government should spend more on housing, roads, sewers and parks, which are called "social assets" and have received scant attention in Japan's postwar march to prosperity.

No one argues against improvements, but the question of how fast the country should move has created one of the few genuine debates to arise recently over basic domestic goals.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, an advocate of fiscal austerity, says the recovery from economic recession is not so strong that the government can suddenly loosen restraints on public works spending. Various cabinet members have made clear that they are not prepared to raise the necessary money for ambitious urban renewal projects through either tax increases or borrowing.

But the prime minister's main rival in the ruling conservative coalition, Kiichi Miyazawa, has stirred up domestic politics by suggesting that Japan can well afford more programs, without resorting to unpopular taxes or bond issues. He says that future economic growth will exceed Mr. Nakasone's forecasts and that this could finance a program to "double Japan's assets" over the next decade.

As an example of present inadequacies, Mr. Miyazawa cites the fact that only one-third of Japanese households are connected to main sewer lines and that more than half of all homes lack flush toilets. By his calculations, four million families — roughly 10 percent of the population — live in substandard housing.

"We should do what we can now, not so much to export our products more but to improve what we are lacking," Mr. Miyazawa said in a recent interview. "We lack better housing, sewers, roads. We can do it."

It is no coincidence, he acknowledged, that his "asset doubling" plan comes as he is thinking seriously of challenging Mr. Nakasone next fall for the presidency of the Liberal Democratic Party. The party, a federation of conservative groups, has governed for 29 years and is in no foreseeable danger of forfeiting control. Thus, whoever wins the party election in November is assured of becoming prime minister.

All signs suggest Mr. Nakasone is in a strong position to become the first Japanese head of government to survive more than two years in office since Eisaku Sato's eight-year tenure ended in 1972. Mr. Nakasone's rating in public opinion polls is unusually high. More important for his re-election, he holds the balance of power within his party, thanks to support from the largest faction, the one headed by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

But Mr. Nakasone is far from unbeatable.

Some political observers believe that he is especially vulnerable on domestic matters, which have received short shrift while he has occupied himself with foreign affairs.

Possible opponents include Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, and Mr. Miyazawa. Both head rival factions and both disagree with Mr. Nakasone on the need for strict belt-tightening. Mr. Miyazawa has been the one leaning more noticeably toward a November race, and his idea to "double Japan's assets" seems designed to underline his differences with Mr. Nakasone.

Mr. Miyazawa, 64, has a sterling government resume, including tours as foreign minister and as head of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. But he has held no important positions in the party, and that is a handicap among Liberal Democrats.

In recent months he has concentrated on political fence-mending. Recently, he went to China on a highly publicized trip intended to burnish his foreign policy credentials. Oddly enough, his greatest political boon may have been an assault on him last March at a Tokyo hotel.

HE had gone to the hotel to meet a man he thought would be a campaign contributor. Instead, the man struck him on the head with an ashtray. Mr. Miyazawa, who is mild in manner and appearance, won public admiration for personal courage by subduing his assailant after a struggle.

"Miyazawa is becoming more of a household name than before," he said in late June. "It doesn't translate into political power, but there are fewer people to say Miyazawa Who?"

His call for more public works spending might lure Liberal Democratic politicians weary of an austerity that has denied them the chance to dispense constituent-pleasing projects in their home districts.

Politics aside, Mr. Miyazawa has touched a sensitive nerve in Japan where there is a perennial questioning of the ultimate purpose to the country's relentless economic drive. In too many ways, Japanese complain, people cannot see the fruits of their long labors.

Many are particularly self-conscious about their cramped housing, going so far as to adopt a phrase first used derisively in a European economic report to describe their homes — "rabbit hutches." Road construction, too, has lagged badly even though 63 percent of all households own cars. Expressways now tend to be elongated parking lots.

Political commentators and newspaper editors express doubts about the feasibility of Mr. Miyazawa's plan. But they have praised him nonetheless for creating new interest in an important national issue.



Ariel Sharon campaigning for his Herut Party in Herzliya, a Tel Aviv suburb. The former defense minister has demonstrated he is still a political force.

Sharon Makes Comeback As Election Crowd-Puller

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

TIBERIAS, Israel — "Ladies and gentlemen," says the master of ceremonies, introducing his guest of honor, "the hero of Israel."

"Arik! Arik! Arik!" the audience, needing no further introduction, chants in unison.

"Ladies and gentlemen," the announcer continues, "the man who saved the state of Israel from the destruction of the Third Temple in the Yom Kippur war."

"Arik! Arik! Arik!" the audience of several thousand shouts, as Ariel Sharon rises from his chair and approaches the rostrum.

Eighteen months after being forced to resign as defense minister, following his tenure by an Israeli commission that investigated the 1982 massacre of Palestinian civilians by Lebanese militiamen at the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, Mr. Sharon has made a clear — but limited — political comeback.

The crowd breaks into rhythmic clapping and sings "Arik, King of Israel" as Mr. Sharon, the architect of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, looks toward the microphone.

The introduction was made at a Herut Party rally Saturday night in Tiberias on the banks of Lake Kinneret. But it is similar to many he has at rallies throughout the country. In the process, he is demonstrating to many of his critics — both inside and outside his party — that he is far from finished as a political force in Israel.

"I would say today that one-third of the people like him, including 20 percent who adore him," said Israel's top poll-taker, Hanoch Smith. "Then you have about 50 percent of the public who can't stand to look at him. His personal support recently seemed to be increasing slightly in comparison to other Herut politicians, who were holding steady or declining. He is especially popular among Oriental voters and the poorer classes."

With his broad grin, his roly-poly countenance and his forceful speaking style, Mr. Sharon has emerged as easily the most charismatic campaigner in the Herut camp. Mr. Sharon has been a tireless campaigner, appearing some five times a day. If the Likud bloc, the Herut-led parliamentary coalition, wins the July 23 elections, it seems certain that he will be able to demand a senior cabinet post, as opposed to his current status of minister without portfolio.

The Tiberias rally was an example of how the Herut Party has used Mr. Sharon in the campaign. He has generally been kept off television, apparently because of fears that he might turn off more voters than he would attract. Instead, he has been sent to perk up the spirits of the party faithful, often in poor development towns or localities with large populations of Oriental Jews, from North Africa and the Middle East.

In his campaign speeches, Mr. Sharon sounds several basic themes: the perfidy of the Labor Party for not supporting the Likud government during the Lebanon war, the "revolutionary" advancement made by Oriental Jews during the last seven years of Likud government and the assurance that a vote for Herut and Ariel Sharon will help guarantee that Israel will never have to give up any more territory for peace with the Arabs.

"Whoever wants to make peace with us can have it with our present borders," Mr. Sharon says. "And if they don't like them — hard luck. What the Likud offers in return for peace, is peace."

Mr. Sharon paints the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, as the whitest of doves.

"What does Shimon Peres mean when he says the Reagan plan is acceptable?" he asks his Tiberias supporters, who ranged from toddlers to grandparents. "What does this plan say? It says we shall have to give these territories to Jordan and Hussein will give to the PLO every part that we give up."

THE audience loves it. Mr. Sharon appeals directly to many Israelis, who, after years of being pilloried in the United Nations and attacked along their borders, want to give the rest of the world a piece of their mind.

Gino Moshe, a 60-year-old resident of Tiberias, said: "We are backing Sharon because we believe we shouldn't give back any part of Israel. That is the only way to the security of this country. Otherwise we are lost."

"When not campaigning Mr. Sharon retreats to his farm. He says that, if Likud loses, he could happily return to his fields. However, it seems more likely that he would eventually challenge Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for the party's leadership."

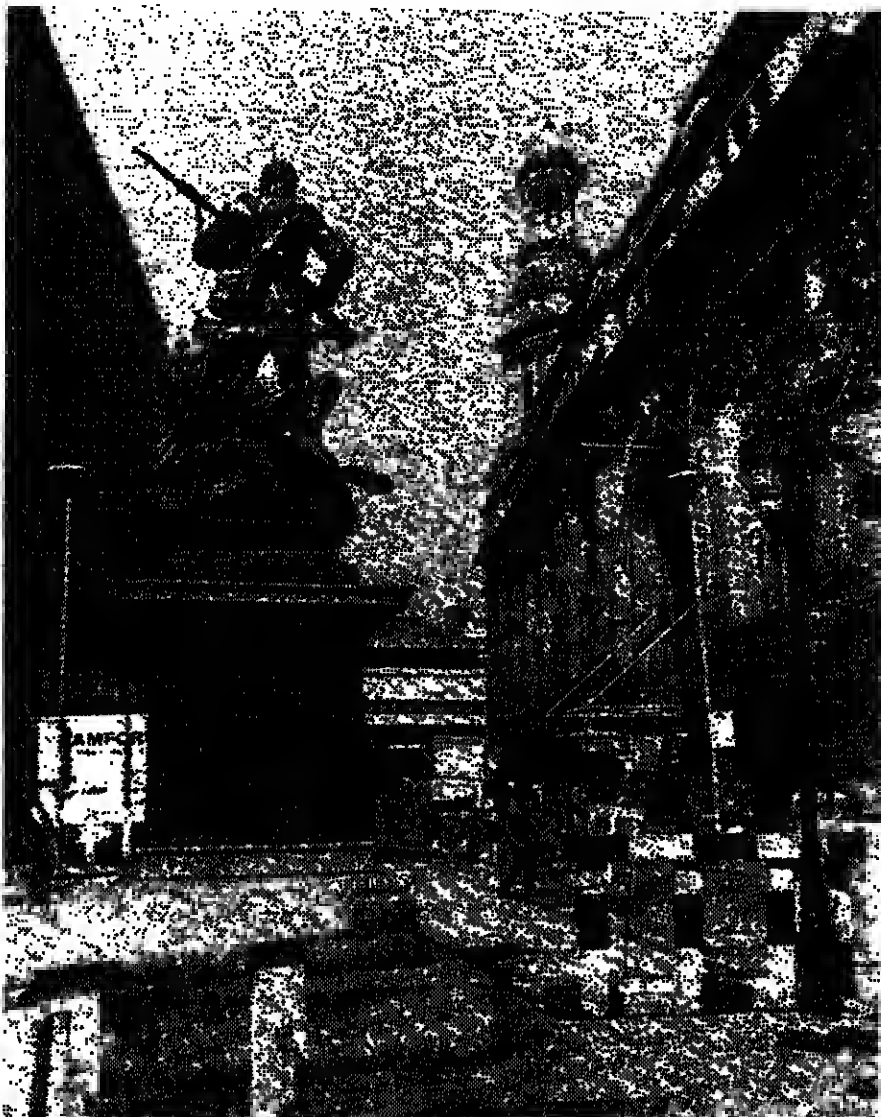
■ Israeli Polls Conflict
Israel's ruling Likud bloc and the Labor Party published conflicting opinion polls one week before the July 23 election, Reuters reported Tuesday from Tel Aviv.

A Likud poll of 500 Israelis showed Likud closing the gap and trailing Labor 40 to 45 in the race for Israel's 120-seat Knesset. A Labor poll of 600 Israelis showed Labor leading 52 to 36, the largest lead reported by any pollster.

An independent poll of 1,349 Israelis published in the Ma'ariv newspaper on Tuesday showed Labor leading Likud 48 to 34.

■ Begin Unsure on Campaign
Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Tuesday that he had not decided whether he would campaign for Likud before the elections.

The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv. In a telephone interview broadcast on Israel Radio, Mr. Begin said: "We will see during the next two days." Mr. Begin, 70, has not been seen in public since he retired in September.



Workmen convert the road by Manchester's Royal Exchange Theater and War Memorial into a pedestrian precinct to revitalize city's shopping area.

Chinatown in Manchester: A Sign of New Prosperity

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

MANCHESTER, England — At 1:30 A.M. on a Sunday, as they wait for the youths to begin spilling out after a Saturday night at the city's discotheques, the groups of policemen strolling along Portland Street are hopeful, but they do not find talk of the economic recovery here in northwest England very convincing.

"We haven't seen it," a young policeman said. "The discos used to draw crowds almost every night of the week. People cut way back during the recession, and they haven't really come back yet. Robberies are what is up."

On the whole, though, Manchester's mood is more positive than it has been in years, and that is good news for Britain. Manchester is a reasonable litmus test of the country's well-being. Unlike London, Manchester is not so essential to international commerce that it can prosper if the rest of the nation does not. On the other hand, the Industrial Revolution brought the city the wealth, influence and cosmopolitan taste to ensure that it would never be a backwater.

"Manchester is the only English city that can look London in the face, not merely as a regional capital, but as a rival version of bow men should live in a community," wrote the historian, A.J.P. Taylor, in 1957, in an article reviewing the breadth of Manchester's economic and cultural life.

No one visiting Manchester today can conclude that the city's lot in the 20th century has been an easy one. There is still desolate land where bombs fell during the Christmas raid of 1944. When acres upon acres of crumbling Victorian housing was torn down, the inner city was virtually emptied of residents. Old Trafford Industrial Park, once the largest manufacturing center in Europe, is only partly used, and even then for warehousing rather than production. Hundreds of textile mills and factories stand vacant or little used in Manchester and the satellite cities that give the metropolitan area a population of 2.6 million.

"Because of the old mills, it looks like a place that has seen its best days," said Donald Witter, the area manager for the Midland Bank.

Perhaps it has. In 1844, when Manchester could justifiably call itself the capital of Europe's Industrial Revolution, a character in Benjamin Disraeli's novel "Coningsby" could observe, "Manchester is as great a human exploit as Athens." That era is gone.

Gone with it, though, are the hideous slums, abuses and pollution that drove Friedrich Engels, whose father owned a mill here, to write the searing attack on capitalism, "Conditions of the Working Classes in England in 1844" and to support the work of Karl Marx.

Manchester's industrial soul survives, but it is

the city's role as a financial, transportation, cultural and administrative center for northern England that has helped it attract new business and endure the decline of its traditional industries. Less diversified cities, like Liverpool, 35 miles (65 kilometers) to the west, Sheffield and Birmingham, have not fared as well.

Manchester's downtown banks are busy; advertising, accounting, stock-broking and consulting concerns flourish; and central hotels like the Britannia, the Portland and the Midland have been refurbished to accommodate traveling business executives. Most of the 30 miles of Victorian sewers are being rebuilt, and traffic has been rearranged to stimulate the recovery of the downtown retailers. To the delight of local gourmets, a Chinatown is rapidly growing.

"The Chinese have been moving here from all over northern England because they see Manchester as a place where they can prosper," said Albert Tung, manager of the Happy Gathering Restaurant, one of several that have opened in the heart of the city in the last year.

There are continuing signs of decline, of course. The canal system that connected Manchester to the Mersey River and the Irish Sea — a 19th-century engineering feat that once made the city Britain's fourth largest port — is on the verge of being closed for good for lack of traffic. But, these days, such developments are usually only part of a less worrying picture. The canal system's decline has been balanced by the network of superhighways in the region and the steady expansion of Manchester International Airport, Britain's largest municipal airport.

MANCHESTER residents, or Mancunians, have a reputation for being open and to the point. "A deal that would take two cocktail parties to arrange in London gets done over one cup of coffee here," said David Plowright, the managing director of Granada Television, the independent commercial television station based here.

Nevertheless, the city today is a hard one to figure out. After four decades of migration from Manchester, satellite cities like Wigan, Bolton and Stockport are so large in relation to the urban center that there is a political and social hollowiness to it. City executives worry that the government's plans to abolish the metropolitan counties it created in 1974 will encourage political infighting and drive up regional expenses. The potential for conflict increased this year when leftist Labor Party candidates won a majority on the City Council.

Whether or not city government veers toward theatrics as a result of the election, Mancunians will have a special circus to see this fall. The old Opera House, closed since 1978, is reopening the musical "Barum," starring Michael Crawford. The rescuers of the theater are the same group that successfully saved the Palace Theater from oblivion in 1981.

Oceanography Is Plumbed To Give Edge to U.S. Navy

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two priorities of Navy ocean science these days are the southern oceans and the world's strategic straits, such as the narrow mouth of the Gulf known as the Strait of Hormuz. That area is in the news nearly every day and it is the job of the little-known office of the navy oceanographer to make sure that American ships have up-to-the-minute information on conditions there as well as in all other oceans of the world.

Unlike civilian oceanographers whose main pursuit is pure science, Commander John Reib and Sessholtz, the navy oceanographer, says his job is to help the navy "fight smarter" by giving battle commanders a better idea of the hour-to-hour marine environment in which their units are steaming or flying; to "turn pure science into a usable product."

The "character" of the ocean and the lower atmosphere above it are of more than casual interest. Commander Sessholtz cites several examples. Although it was once thought otherwise, the pings from sonar or sound-wave mechanisms meant to detect submarines are now known to be bent like pretzels by thermal layers in the water, greatly reducing, or sometimes increasing, detection range. A captain who has current data on ocean "structure" should be able to outmaneuver his adversary.

An "atmospheric boundary layer" caused by moisture in the air about 100 feet over the ocean can affect radar echoes in strange ways so that a

plane attacking an enemy ship might be better able to avoid detection by flying several hundred feet above the water, rather than bugging it. In addition, an aircraft carrier task group can be guided by oceanography data from a hopelessly foggy area to "perfectly clear skies for air operations" as little as 50 miles away, he said.

Commander Sessholtz's command includes about 3,000 people, many of them civilian scientists, at 65 locations around the world.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, Britain's Royal Navy made navigation safer for the world by charting coastal and shoal waters with lead weights and ropes called leadlines. But the job is far from finished. The Navy Oceanographer commands 12 vessels, six of which spend most of their time charting the ocean, usually with depth-finding sonar, rarely with leadlines.

"In the deep ocean, only about 25 or 30 percent of the bottom is adequately surveyed," the commander said. "In coastal and shallow waters, we probably have 900 ship-years of work ahead of us to make it really safe to operate in a lot of areas."

Rear Admiral John B. Mooney, a former oceanographer who is now the chief of naval research, testified in Congress this year that the top priorities of navy oceanography included the study of shallow water areas around the world, strategic straits, the southern oceans and the eastern sub-Arctic, which means the approaches to the northern Soviet Union. Officials said work was being done in the Gulf and its Strait of Hormuz, but the commander said he could not discuss the subject.

More Flights, Fewer Trained Controllers Contribute to Rise in Delays on Airlines in U.S.

By Douglas B. Feaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "I expect most businessmen can endure a delay of 30 to 45 minutes without complaining," wrote a New York businessman, Carson E. Beadle. "What drives us crazy is finding ourselves delayed two to three hours, with the delays announced 15 minutes at a time."

Mr. Beadle's ire was directed at USAir, whose 7 P.M. flight from New York's LaGuardia Airport to Louisville, Kentucky, left the ground about 9:20 P.M. His return flight the next day, scheduled for 3 P.M., did not leave until 4:30 P.M., because there was no room to land in New York.

His letter, on file with the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, is one of many that detail the maddening effect that delays have on air travelers and airline executives.

A major American assumption — that the airlines will fly on time — seems under attack, especially on the East Coast, where one of every five flights into or out of New York is delayed 15 minutes or more. There are several reasons:

• The air traffic control system operates differently now, partly because of the controllers' strike in 1981.

• Because of deregulation, intensely competitive airlines now bring many flights to big cities at the same time and clog the airports.

• Air travel accompanying the strong economic recovery is at record levels.

• The weather. Because the problem is complex, relief will come in small steps — and slowly.

Last month, according to Federal Aviation Administration statistics, there was an average of 46 delays longer than 15 minutes for every 1,000 flights at the nation's busiest 22 airports. At the three major airports in the New York City area, the average was 194.6 delays per 1,000 flights. If those three airports were removed from the list, the average number of delays per 1,000 flights would drop to 22.8.

There were 40,852 delays of more than 15 minutes in the United States in June, a 106 percent increase over June 1983. For the first six months of 1984 there were 189,473 delays, an increase of 72.6 percent over the first six months of a year earlier.

COMPLAINTS to the Civil Aeronautics Board about flight problems — usually delays — almost doubled for the second quarter of 1984 over the same period in 1983. "We just see the tip of the iceberg," said Hoyte Decker of the board.

The Federal Aviation Administration's air traffic control system has not fully recovered from the firing of 11,400 striking controllers in August 1981 by President Ronald Reagan. At that time, the FAA had 16,375 controllers. 81 percent of whom were fully qualified. As of April 30 this year, it had 11,974; only 62 percent of them were fully qualified.

Raymond J. Van Vuren, associate FAA ad-

ministrator for air traffic, said that having more controllers would not help, even in New York. "Having more bodies or positions does not help, because I've got the people there, I've just got to get them all trained." He said that supervisors fill in when necessary.

Despite Mr. Van Vuren's statement, the airlines believe the FAA could use more personnel to handle the traffic. They are pressuring the administration to speed up training, to solve some long-standing morale problems and to encourage senior supervisors to stay on instead of retiring. However, the airlines do not support the rehiring of the fired strikers.

At the end of 1983, the FAA removed almost all of the flight quotas and schedule allocations it imposed on airlines and private flights immediately after the strike. Pre-strike quotas remain only at Kennedy, LaGuardia, Chicago's O'Hare and Washington National.

Lifting the quotas had two results. The airlines returned to their marketing practice of scheduling most of their flights at the same time (8 A.M. and 5 P.M.), which nearly impossible for any air traffic control system to handle; and the airlines added flights to meet new demand that has accompanied the general economic recovery. The air traffic control system is handling about 8 percent more flights now on a daily basis than it did before the strike.

The FAA has retained one technique it added to the air traffic control system to handle the strike and protect inexperienced controllers: It has all but eliminated in-the-air holding pat-

terns. Instead, it forces planes to sit on the ground until it can guarantee a flight without delays. That is why flights bound for New York get stuck in Louisville.

Previously, the airlines could take off approximately on time, then go through as many as three holding patterns on a flight from Atlanta to New York, for example. A holding pattern is simply a stack of airplanes, each flying in a circle separated from each other by 1,000 feet (about 300 meters) of altitude.

Airlines want a return to stacking because their airplanes could leave the ground close to the published schedule and any in-air delays could be blamed on the U.S. government.

Although stacking increases airline fuel costs, executives say they would rather pay that price.

BUT the FAA does not want a return to stacking. "We think there was a little bit of chaos then when you got all those airplanes stacked up there for two hours," said Dan Creedon, assistant manager of the FAA's air traffic operations division. "Definitely, it is safer" to hold the planes on the ground.

The safety argument is not always one that is accepted by the airlines. "Every time the FAA doesn't want to do something," the chairman of a major airline said in a recent interview, "they wrap themselves in the cloak of safety and the debate is over."

Airline deregulation has resulted in a major change in the way airlines operate and thus has had a heavy impact on traffic control. All major airlines now have so-called "hub-and-spoke"

operations, where they schedule as many as 40 flights at a major airport at one time so passengers can make multiple connections without changing airlines.

The ideal hub-and-spoke scheme keeps the passenger on the ground no more than 30 minutes. That means there is a significant inbound rush, followed by a significant outbound rush. In Atlanta, Chicago and St. Louis, the airports serve as hubs for at least two competing carriers and the traffic problems are exacerbated.

The FAA insists that the great majority of delays, especially in the East in the spring and summer, are attributable to thunderstorms and other weather problems. The afternoon thunderheads that regularly move eastward, bringing highly localized but severe rain showers, are a significant threat even to jumbo jets, and many pilots will not go through them.

When a line of thunderstorms moves across Pennsylvania — even when skies are clear in New York and Washington — pilots maneuver to get over and around the bad weather. The results are fouled traffic patterns — and delayed passengers — throughout the East.

The New York City area's three airports present an unusual challenge to the FAA because they are so close to each other. Approach and departure routes at each airport intersect approach and departure routes at the others.

What looks like a simple takeoff at LaGuardia may force a plane landing at Kennedy into a holding pattern, depending on which runways are in use. Another nearby airport — Teterboro

in New Jersey — is full of high-performance business jets that share the same airspace and control facilities.

The FAA is drafting an East Coast plan to simplify traffic routings and controller responsibilities to ease the burden, but it is at least a year from being carried out.

In the meantime, Donald D. Engen, head of the FAA, has organized a task force of government and industry experts to try to develop a better understanding of each other's problems and work on solutions.

The solutions have problems. If the deregulated airlines meet together to coordinate schedules, they could be in violation of antitrust laws. These airlines are seeking FAA sponsorship of relief in that area, while retaining the basic position that scheduling should be unfettered.

The FAA also plans to acquire a new computer to replace a 30-year-old air traffic system that has often been modified and is close to capacity. The new computer will cost about \$10 billion over 10 years. The money will come from an aviation trust fund, which is financed by an 8 percent tax on passenger tickets and taxes on general aviation fuel.

Aviation executives fear that this year's transportation appropriations bill in Congress will never be passed because of a continuing battle over mass transit between the House committee that authorizes spending and the one that appropriates the funds. The executives are concerned that when the new Congress comes in with a mandate to eliminate the deficit, the air traffic system will not fare well.

Experts Find That the Rate Problem

[illegible]

The Associated Press

LONDON—An FBI dossier on British novelist Graham Greene has been auctioned off by Sotheby's to a London book dealer for £7,600 (\$12,320). Greene obtained his 45-page file from the FBI under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act.

Greene, 79, whose novels often deal with the tribulations of Catholicism, had long sympathized with leftist causes. In 1954 he was denied entry into the United States.

He wrote in the London weekly *The Spectator*, that much of the file consisted of newspaper clippings and records of his travels in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — The 450-foot-wide "HOLLYWOOD" sign will be turned into a giant lightshow for the Olympics. On July 28, the day the Olympics open, dozens of floodlights — 10 colors in all — will turn the 61-year-old landmark into a flashing rainbow.

The sign was rescued from deterioration six years ago.

I wish the trust nothing but well in their determination to find a permanent home. But it still has to be said that "The Lucky Chance" rates higher as a sexual and historical curiosity than it does as a masterpiece of stagecraft.

It has been given an agile production by Jules Wright, and is strongly cast with Harriell Walter and Kathryn Pogson as the young beauties Denis Lawson and Alan

There are also occasional references to Greek myth and the Bible, and one character nearly gets rathies although you could be forgiven for thinking that all aboard had been suffering from it for some time.

What persuaded a talented director and cast to devote their time to this shipwreck is one of the evening's many unsolved mysteries.

The Getty Museum has more than \$1 million a week to spend on art under the will of the late U.S. oilman, J. Paul Getty, who died in England in 1976. The painting was scheduled to leave Monday.

Drug addicts are emotionally and physically pickled, artificially preserved, and if they manage to climb out of the brine, they tend to be younger and more energetic than their age. Brecker, Miles Davis, Eric Clapton and Sanborn, among others, have all gone through a similar process in recent

man." Two years is not enough time to heal a generation of physical and psychic havoc. Sanborn is brittle. Above all, he thinks about "not driving myself nuts because if I do I'll start getting high again." Like many ex-addicts, he has moved to the other extreme. He makes doubly sure to be never without a generous stash of mineral water, which is all he drinks. His diet permits no salt or fats and because of a bad back from childhood cruises with police officers on a board to be placed under the mattress in every hotel. "I'm a pain in the neck on the road," he laughed. He seemed to permit himself the laugh.

with the rest of your life?" You know that awful question. Well, I said that if I absolutely have to make up my mind right now [he was 17], I'll be a musician."

While majoring in music at Northwestern University and the University of Iowa, he was taught "chords with fancy names" by the saxophonist I.R. Montrose, who also introduced him to the blues. Chas. Parker. He left college to go on the road with the Paul Butterfield blues band.

Working with Stevie Wonder was "like standing next to a nuclear reactor on stage. Stevie's commitment is astounding. I learned so much about phrasing from him.

CURRENCY RATES

Month High Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sis. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg.
14 18 1/2	CSO pf	2.42	13.0		1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/4

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

صَكَا مِنْ الْإِصْل

Up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

DE pfo	3.12	15.6	58	2814	20
DE pfb	2.75	12.1	1	21	21
DE pfo	3.40	15.5	15	2314	21

DE of A	3.62	15.5	24	22%	21%
DE of L	4.00	15.0	4	26%	26%
DE of K	4.12	15.3	17	37%	26%
DE of E	3.38	16.2	-	-	-

[illegible][illegible]

10%	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	105%	110%	115%	120%	125%	130%	135%	140%	145%	150%	155%	160%	165%	170%	175%	180%	185%	190%	195%	200%	205%	210%	215%	220%	225%	230%	235%	240%	245%	250%	255%	260%	265%	270%	275%	280%	285%	290%	295%	300%	305%	310%	315%	320%	325%	330%	335%	340%	345%	350%	355%	360%	365%	370%	375%	380%	385%	390%	395%	400%	405%	410%	415%	420%	425%	430%	435%	440%	445%	450%	455%	460%	465%	470%	475%	480%	485%	490%	495%	500%	505%	510%	515%	520%	525%	530%	535%	540%	545%	550%	555%	560%	565%	570%	575%	580%	585%	590%	595%	600%	605%	610%	615%	620%	625%	630%	635%	640%	645%	650%	655%	660%	665%	670%	675%	680%	685%	690%	695%	700%	705%	710%	715%	720%	725%	730%	735%	740%	745%	750%	755%	760%	765%	770%	775%	780%	785%	790%	795%	800%	805%	810%	815%	820%	825%	830%	835%	840%	845%	850%	855%	860%	865%	870%	875%	880%	885%	890%	895%	900%	905%	910%	915%	920%	925%	930%	935%	940%	945%	950%	955%	960%	965%	970%	975%	980%	985%	990%	995%	1000%
-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------

[illegible]

	1976	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 12)



GrowPak™ from our Enviro-Spray Systems, Inc. subsidiary, is the most innovative and versatile technological development in pressurized packaging in 40 years. For our 1983 Annual Report write, Grow Group, Inc., 700 Park Ave., NY 10166, Dept. C.

Grow Group

•



US \$ 100 000 000

US \$ 100 000 000

US \$ 100 000 000

135% Notes Due 1988 with Warrants to subscribe

Due 1966 With Warrants to subscribe

U.S. \$ 100,000,000

13%% Notes Due 1991

Secured on a Deposit with

ALLIED TRADING BANK LIMITED

WIMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL
Société Anonyme

Luxembourg

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Morgan Guaranty

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Citicorp Capital Markets Group

Credit Lyonnais
Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kredietbank International Group

Lloyds Bank International Limited
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Morgan Stanley International

Nomura International Limited

Orion Royal Bank Limited

Salomon Brothers International Limited
Société Générale

Swiss Bank Corporation International

Limited

**Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited**

Wood Gundy Inc.

صبرنا من الامل

**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Vol. of 4 P.M. _____ 5.780.00
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. _____ 4.370.00

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

U.S. Futures									
July 17									
Season	Year	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Settle	Vol	Open Int.
Nov	1980	120.80	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Dec	1980	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Jan	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Feb	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Mar	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Apr	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
May	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Jun	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Jul	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Aug	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Sep	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Oct	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Nov	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Dec	1981	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Jan	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Feb	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Mar	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Apr	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
May	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Jun	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Jul	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Aug	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Sep	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Oct	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Nov	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Dec	1982	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Jan	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Feb	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Mar	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Apr	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
May	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Jun	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Jul	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Aug	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Sep	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Oct	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12,500
Nov	1983	120.85	Nov	167.25	166.00	+14.25	167.00	12,500	12

[illegible]

U.S. Sending 17,000 To NATO Exercises

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States will send more than 17,000 soldiers to Western Europe in August and September for an annual series of exercises to sharpen its ability to reinforce NATO troops in a crisis, the Pentagon announced Tuesday.

It said in that the 16th annual Reformer exercises will include movement of about 51,000 tons of equipment to Western Europe on military transport planes and ships.

Kawasaki Takes Share Of Old Kaiser Plant

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Japan's three-largest steelmaker, Kawasaki Steel Corp., will join a California businessman and a Brazilian iron ore exporter in the multimillion-dollar purchase of Kaiser Steel Corp.'s idle mill in Fontana. Kaiser officials said in a release that the purchase price of the Fontana steelworks would "exceed \$100 million" and that the transaction would be completed no later than Aug. 17.

In terms announced Monday, Kawasaki will have a 25-percent stake in California Steel Industries, the new Los Angeles-based company established earlier this year by Michael Wilkinson of Long Beach for the purpose of buying the shut-down Fontana steelworks. Mr. Wilkinson said he will have a 50-percent stake in the venture.

Sabotage Blacks Out Lima

United Press International
LIMA — Seven million Per-

LIMA — Several million Peruvians in and around the capital went without electricity when power lines were dynamited Monday evening, apparently by guerrilla police sources said.

Japan Ship Orders Plummet

Readers

TOKYO — Foreign orders received by Japanese shipbuilders in April to June totaled 46 ships and 997,600 gross tons, down from 195 ships and 3.95 million tons a year earlier, the Japan Ship Exporters Association said Tuesday.

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE
WITHOUT IT?
WEEKEND
EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT

SPORTS

Beckenbauer to Battle for Minds and Heart

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — So Franz Beckenbauer has finally got the job he has publicly touted for during the first week of West Germany's failure to hold onto the European championship. Der Kaiser, having used his position as commentator for the newspaper to vilify the national team manager, Jupp Derwall, has been named as his successor.

His two-year stint at overlord not only breaks West Germany's tradition of no previous headcoach having been levered out under duress, it smashes to embarrassing the ruling Deutscher Fussball-Bund's pride and joy — a revered trainer's license, without which no one is permitted to coach professional players.

Beckenbauer refused even to attempt qualifying for a license, and a most pertinent recent comment was that his country's plight is "ought about by producing soccer hooligans and not true footballers."

Derwall, he insisted, became the scapegoat, but there were no better players and the low point was still, come. Brave of Beckenbauer, then, to step into the breach with so little time and such a dearth of talent to reverse the decline. Dismiss the distracting convenience at he will technically oversee players through a card-carrying, fully-fledged DFB trainer: It will be Beckenbauer's reputation on the line.

Despite the politics of his appointment, who prefer the creation of players to the systematized packages produced by aurotic coaching had better hope West Germany can again become more Beckenbauer than Derwall.

Beckenbauer, in a previous incarnation a mere decade ago, was a sly as free as his role of libero suggested. His wish now is to liberate Bernd Schuster or Hansi Müller, delicate flowers who need to perform for Derwall, and liberate their precious flair.

He will find, as the wise old Helmut Schön did in managing Beckenbauer himself, that with liberty

comes responsibility, with a free reign comes precarious trust. "I need," acknowledges Beckenbauer, "to be sure of Bernd Schuster's attitude. There were times in the past when you could not be certain he would turn up."

Derwall's mistrust of such occasional artists reduced him to a trainer who trotted out to the field as conqueror of Europe in 1980 to the careworn official who, suffering the rifts and bickerings that rent his camp at the 1982 World Cup and the recent championships in France, had no option but to throw in his hand.

Beckenbauer's battle is not unique to West Germany. Indeed,

ROB HUGHES

the last rites of any freedom of expression in soccer's big business are writ large at times in the caricatures of team managers or coaches.

Josef Masopust, a player as famed in Czechoslovakia as was Beckenbauer in West Germany, has recently aspired to coaching his national team with the laudable boast: "I would rather win 5-4 than 1-0, and if my team has to lose I would rather go down 4-5 than 0-1."

Wouldn't we all? Masopust knows, or will know soon enough, that spirit and nerve rather than quality fail the Czech soccer dreams. He may also appreciate that but for physical frailty under pressure of Vladimir Jizek and Tomas Rospichal, he would not have been called to lead.

Jizek and Rospichal, currently managing Sparta and Bohemians in Prague, have proven coaching records — and hearts that cannot stand the strain. Rospichal underwent a 10-hour heart operation after guiding his players to the Czech league championship in 1983, and Jizek, equally beholden to cardiac surgery, has been ordered to slow down and stop smoking.

Indeed, Jizek's was a face of managerial strain that has haunted

me since 1977. We met in a dank, gloomy office in Prague just a year after he had managed Czechoslovakia's triumph over West Germany in the European championship final. "Do you mind if I smoke?" he asked. "I'm sorry, I did not begin to smoke until the age of 35, when I became a manager, and then it was five a day. Now it is 20 and still increasing."

He fondled a photograph of his 1976 team. It produced, he admitted, the best mentality his country had ever showed. A year later, where was he going to find the two or three players of willing courage he needed to replace the older men? He never did.

He was released to manage again in the Netherlands, where he had once successfully reared young club players. This time, with Feyenoord in Rotterdam, Jizek again returned to the base of a club's pyramid, but at cost of not seeing enough of his wife, daughter and son.

After Jizek returned to Prague, Feyenoord hired Hans Kraay, a manager who quickly won the minds of players and supporters alike. Alas, Kraay too was destined for the cardiac ward, eventually to be forced into resignation. His team was winning, but his breathing would literally pick up at the excitement of watching from the bench.

If the heart and the lungs can stand the stress, maybe it is the head that fails. Todor Veselinovic had just begun to build a new Yugoslav team, but after it was destroyed before his eyes in last month's European finals, Veselinovic

suffering nervous exhaustion, was hospitalized. At least, he survived to hand in his resignation. Bozidar Milekovic, the Yugoslav team physician, died of heart failure after collapsing during the game against France.

The doctor, like the manager, may put his soul into a team's performance. His livelihood may depend on players who seldom act as if there is any tomorrow and whose running sometimes seems to peak in opposite proportion to their salaries. And of course there are the kingmakers above whose hands are often first on the trophies won and then again first on the long knives in defeat.

Reputation, Beckenbauer will find, provides no safety valve. Alfredo Di Stefano, a player who ranked second only to Pelé in many an observer's eyes, is unemployed again, sacked as coach by his beloved Real Madrid. He finished second two years ago, and he taught a chronic defensiveness that he as a player would never have accepted.

Beckenbauer might — just might — epitomize the old adage of belief in style. If not, he would be better off letting us remember what he was through 103 internationals. A rambunctious English center-forward named Franny Lee did that. He quit to establish a broad-acre seed farm and a soft-tissue manufacturing business. The latter sold a week ago for \$8.25 million (about \$10.9 million).

He also, before the takeover bid, was a man with a smile a mile wide. He'll be watching to see how Beckenbauer's holds up.



Franz Beckenbauer

Yankees Edge Rangers on 4-Run 9th

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Pinch-hitter Roy Smalley's one-out, run-scoring single capped a four-run ninth inning that gave the New York Yankees a wild 9-8 victory over the Texas Rangers here Monday night.

After Texas scored four runs in its half of the inning on two-run doubles by pinch-hitter Bill Stein and Pete O'Brien to take an 8-5 lead, New York went to work on reliever Dave Schmidt (3-4).

Omar Moreno opened the last of the ninth with a triple and scored on a wild pitch. Willie Randolph reached on the first of second base man Wayne Tolleson's two errors

Lowenstein and Eddie Murray batted to support Storm Davis's complete-game five-inning as the Orioles downed Minnesota, 3-1.

Royals 3, Indians 1
In Kansas City, Missouri, Mike Jones (1-1) allowed only one hit in eight innings' work and George Brett singled in the go-ahead run in the eighth to end the Royals' five-game losing streak with a 3-1 verdict over Cleveland.

Angels 3, Blue Jays 0
In Anaheim, California, Jim Sinton's walk-free seven-inning led California past Toronto, 3-0. It was only the second time this year the Blue Jays have been blanked.

Mariners 11, Brewers 2

In Seattle, Ken Phelps (two home runs) and Dave Henderson (a homer and a single) drove in five runs each to pace the Mariners' 11-2 pasting of Milwaukee.

Red Sox 4, A's 1

In Oakland, California, Bruce Hurst scattered six hits over eight innings as Boston defeated the A's, 4-1. Hurst (5-5) is 6-0 with a 1.83 earned-run average against Oakland lifetime.

Mets 13, Astros 3
In the National League in Houston, George Foster had four hits and drove in three runs to pace a 13-run New York attack that pummeled the Astros, 13-3.

Padres 4, Cubs 0
In Chicago, Bobby Brown hit a two-run home run to back the combined four-hit pitching of Mark Thurmond (6-5) and Rich Gossage as San Diego beat the Cubs, 4-0.

Expos 3, Braves 1
In Montreal, Dan Schatzeder (4-2) pitched a four-inning over eight innings and Andre Dawson scored one run and drove in another to spark the Expos' 3-1 decision over Atlanta.

Pirates 4, Dodgers 1
In Pittsburgh, Jim Morrison and Dale Berra hit back-to-back homers to lead the Pirates to their seventh

straight victory, 4-1 over Los Angeles.

Phillies 7, Reds 2
In Cincinnati, Mike Schmidt and Garry Maddox hit two-run home runs to back the seven-hit pitching of Kevin Gross as Philadelphia dumped the Reds, 7-2.

Giants 7, Cardinals 6

In St. Louis, Jeff Leonard had three RBIs and Dusty Baker scored three runs as San Francisco broke a six-game losing streak by edging the Cardinals, 7-6.

(UPI, AP)

VANTAGE POINT/Cynthia Gorney

A Torch Glows in San Francisco

Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — A small orange flame bounced in over the Golden Gate Bridge on Monday, the glow barely visible in the fog but the reception it got made the Democratic Convention look for just a while like small potatoes.

With beach chairs, baby strollers, American flags and cameras at the ready, San Franciscans crowded by the thousands onto the city streets to cheer the passing of the fire from Mount Olympus.

From Golden Gate Park to the narrow main street of Chinatown, past shopkeepers, corporate executives and convention delegates, down boulevards shoulder-to-shoulder with applauding people, a torchbearer carried the flame through the city's streets, a torchbearer carrying the Olympic flame through the near-final leg of its 9,000-mile journey to Los Angeles.

It was a panorama of shameless, dated, patriotic delight, the kind of reception that has followed the Olympic torch through much of its traditional passage from Olympia, Greece, to the Olympic site.

A Vietnamese immigrant, his small son riding on his shoulders, dodged photographers and police motorcycles to cheer on a 10-year-old black man pushing an 88-year-old white woman in a wheelchair who carried the torch.

The woman was Edna Karasits, a retired department store saleswoman from San Francisco, and as she carried the torch for one kilometer through Golden Gate Park, her thin white hair was flying and her face was a great crinkle of smiles. She was pushed by a jogging Greg Compton, a San Francisco college student.

A well-muscled young woman lowered her unit torch to catch the flame from Karasits and as the procession moved on, Karasits sat back in her wheelchair and obligingly photographed.

"Ooh, it was wonderful," she said. "The biggest thrill I ever had to do in my life. After 88 years, I had to do this."

Like each of the "youth legacy runners" — the 4,000 people who have joined in the cross-country hand-along of the torch — Karasits

had to pay \$3,000 for her one kilometer with the flame.

In her case, the money was raised by the 42 branches of the convalescent hospital where she lives; Karasits, she said, was elected by her fellow patients to represent them in the torch relay.

A bearded radio disc jockey carried the flame past city hall; a 5-year-old girl carried it another part of the way, as did a 26-year-old engineer, Wendy Neider, president of the city's board of supervisors, jogged the flame off the Golden Gate, where Mayor Dianne Feinstein officially welcomed it and cut a cake in its honor.

The pay-as-you-go torch route, part of an Olympics that has been repeatedly denounced for what some see as excessive commercialism, generated some outcry when the plan was announced months ago.

But "all the proceeds from the kilometers that were sold are going to youth organizations," said Don Rizzo, regional vice president of the Telephone Pioneers of America, a service organization made up of employees of the sponsoring American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Each kilometer, according to the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, was asked to direct his \$3,000 to a youth athletic organization, including the Boys and Girls Clubs of America and the YMCA. The torches carried are replicas that the carriers keep as souvenirs.

Not all the kilometers were sold.

Rizzo said, so teams of experienced runners, all of them telephone company employees, have accompanied the flame in small mobile homes.

The flame is stationary from two to eight hours a night, although when the runners fall behind schedule they sometimes find themselves carrying it past midnight. The days start early; it was 6:30 Monday morning when Timmy Lautrup's family got to Golden Gate Park in wait for their boy to bring by the flame.

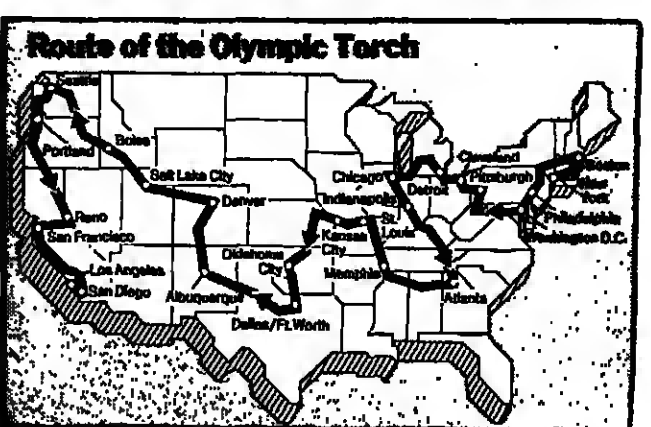
Timmy is 9, and has muscular dystrophy. He lives in Orange County, in Southern California, but his regular hospital is Children's Hospital of San Francisco. His grandfather, Bill Wiegand, said hospital officials asked Timmy if he could sponsor him as one of Monday's bearers.

"He was just higher than a kite," keyed up, said Wiegand, a man with a stern, quiet face like George C. Scott's. Wiegand was waiting on a beach chair, the grass around him stacked with thermos bottles and leftovers from a picnic lunch, but then he heard the first police sirens and the cries of, "Here it comes!"

Wiegand got up and walked to the curb, his hands jammed into his pockets, his face still serious. The police motorcycles gusted by, red lights flashing. The small orange glow bobbed overhead.

"There's Timmy!" Wiegand cried, his face suddenly alight.

And in the street before him a thin blond boy rolled by, beaming to the cheers, both hands wrapped around the bright Olympic torch.



WICKLAUS'S HONOR — U.S. golfer Jack Nicklaus won Tuesday before Dr. J. Steven Watson, vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University in Scotland, during a radiation ceremony in which he was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree. The British Open will begin Tuesday on the St. Andrews Old Course; Nicklaus has won the last two opens contested there, in 1970 and 1978.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
all	41	21	.485	
into	51	30	.546	
more	41	48	.458	11
Yankees	42	47	.477	18
Yankees	40	51	.442	22
stand	39	51	.434	24
WEST				
Seattle	48	43	.527	
Angels	45	45	.500	2 1/2
Yankees	44	46	.489	3
Angels	44	47	.484	3 1/2
Angels	43	48	.472	4
Angels	42	49	.461	5
Angels	41	50	.450	6
Angels	39	52	.432	8 1/2
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
all	41	21	.485	
into	51	30	.546	
more	41	48	.458	11
Yankees	42	47	.477	18
Yankees	40	51	.442	22
stand	39	51	.434	24
WEST				
Seattle	48	43	.527	
Angels	45	45	.500	2 1/2
Yankees	44	46	.489	3
Angels	44	47	.484	3 1/2
Angels	43	48	.472	4
Angels	42	49	.461	5
Angels	41	50	.450	6
Angels	39	52	.432	8 1/2

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
all	41	21	.485	
into	51	30	.546	
more	41	48	.458	11
Yankees	42	47	.477	18
Yankees	40	51	.442	22
stand	39	51	.434	24
WEST				
Seattle	48	43	.527	
Angels	45	45	.500	2 1/2
Yankees	44	46	.489	3
Angels	44	47	.484	3 1/2
Angels	43	48	.472	4
Angels	42	49	.461	5
Angels	41	50	.450	6
Angels	39	52	.432	8 1/2
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
all	41	21	.485	
into	51	30	.546	
more	41	48	.458	11
Yankees	42	47	.477	18
Yankees	40	51	.442	22
stand	39	51	.434	24
WEST				
Seattle	48	43	.527	
Angels	45	45	.500	2 1/2
Yankees	44	46	.489	3
Angels	44	47	.484	3 1/2
Angels	43	48	.472	4
Angels	42	49	.461	5
Angels	41	50	.450	6
Angels	39	52	.432	8 1/2

Tennis

Federation Cup

FIRST ROUND				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
all	41	21	.485	
into	51	30	.546	
more	41	48	.458	11
Yankees	42	47	.477	18
Yankees	40	51	.442	22
stand	39	51	.434	24
WEST				
Seattle	48	43	.527	
Angels	45	45	.500	2 1/2
Yankees	44	46	.489	3
Angels	44	47	.484	3 1/2
Angels	43	48	.472	4
Angels	42	49	.461	5
Angels	41	50	.450	6
Angels	39	52	.432	8 1/2

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
all	41	21	.485	
into	51	30	.546	
more	41	48	.458	11
Yankees	42	47	.477	18
Yankees	40	51	.442	22
stand	39	51	.434	24
WEST				
Seattle	48	43	.527	
Angels	45	45	.500	2 1/2
Yankees	44	46	.489	3
Angels	44	47	.484	3 1/2
Angels	43	48	.472	4
Angels	42	49	.461	5
Angels	41	50	.450	6
Angels	39	52	.432	8 1/2

Cycling

Tour de France

EIGHTEENTH STAGE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
all	41	21	.485	
into	51	30	.546	
more	41	48	.458	11
Yankees	42	47	.477	18
Yankees	40	51	.442	22
stand	39	51	.434	24
WEST				
Seattle	48	43	.527	
Angels	45	45	.500	2 1/2
Yankees	44	46	.489	3
Angels	44	47	.484	3 1/2
Angels	43	48	.472	4
Angels	42	49	.461	5
Angels	41	50	.450	6
Angels	39	52	.432	8 1/2

Monday's Line Scores

7. Kirby, of Y.N.	
8. Arns, Fresno, Calif., at 21.72.	
9. NIM Rottmann, Switzerland, at 21.04.	
10. Crutcher, of 21.07.	
11. Muzier, of 21.07.	
12. Eric Carlier, France, of 22.16.	
13. PNT Anderson, Canada, at 23.04.	
14. Rafael Acevedo, Colombia, at 26.11.	
15. Guez, at 32.21.	
16. Patis Carretero, Colombia, of 27.34.	
17. Luis Herrera, Colombia, at 31.10.	
18. Michel Louvet, France, at 31.24.	
19. Gerard Verdoorn, Holland, at 32.20.	
20. Vincent Barreau, France, at 32.37.	

Transition

BASEBALL

National League

PITTSBURGH—Picked James Olin, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Purchased 300 wets, pitcher from Hawaii of the Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

DENVER—Named Pete Beckman director of player personnel.

SAN ANTONIO—Named Gary Fitzsimmons and Scotty Robertson assistant coaches.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

BUFFALO—Traded Mark Van Clark, cornerback, to San Diego for an undisclosed amount of cash.

